The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

REPORT ON INCORPORATING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

An Act Incorporating the "Standard Nut Company."

LIQUOR PROHIBITED IN THE CLOAK ROOM OF THE HOUSE.

Opposition to Publishing Debates of the Constitutional Convention.

COMMITTEES GRINDING OUT BILLS BY THE BUSHEL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, January 29, 1873.

SENATE.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. WHITE, from the Judiciary General Committee, made a report in reference to the manner of incorporating insurance companies, showing that the courts have increased powers, and the charters passed by the Legislature where such powers exist are of no use. Ordered to be printed.

A supplement to the act relative to executions.

A supplement to the act consolidating the several wards of Pittsburgh for educational purposes.

By Mr. DAVIS, to consolidate the several gaming laws.

By Mr. PLAYFORD, an act to validate certain proceedings on mortgages.

By Mr. GRAHAM, an act to incorporate the Standard Nut Company of Pittsburgh; also incorporating the Christian Mission Church.

BILLS PASSED.

For the completion of the H. V. & C. R. R.

Extending the time for incorporating the Indiana County Deposit Bank, and Captain Batchelor's bill relative to banks taking mortgages as collateral security; the latter on motion of the General Judiciary Committee of the House this afternoon on behalf of his bill, and the committee agreed to report the bill affirmatively.

HOUSE.

NO MORE LIQUOR IN THE CLOAK ROOM.

Over an hour was spent this morning on a resolution relative to keeping liquor in the cloak room.

Mr. MCMANUS, of Franklin, stated that the page boys had got at it, and some became intoxicated.

A resolution prohibiting it was passed by a vote of 91 to 3.

DEBATES OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. YOUNG, of Allegheny, introduced a resolution to print an extra number of debates of the Constitutional Convention.

Speaker MACKEY left the chair and made a violent speech against it. He said he did not want a copy of the debate in his house when it contained the denunciations it did on the Legislature, and the assertion, at this late day, that railroads were a curse to the country. The tone of the debates in the Constitutional Convention had damaged it. He was opposed to printing any of them.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Tioga, followed in a bitter and sarcastic speech against printing any more of the proceedings. He said the wise men of that Convention had sat silent. The vats had given vent to their vapid talk.

The resolution to print was lost by a large vote.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Reports from committees were in order, and every one of the thirty committees of the House poured out a perfect stream of bills. They will all be printed and put on the calendar for next Tuesday.

THE NEWMYER USURY BILL.

To-morrow, Thursday, is public bill day. The first bill on the calendar is No. 14, an act relating to rates of interest in this Commonwealth. This is the Newmyer usury bill. Its consideration will probably be postponed after a short debate, as its friends hardly think the House is ready to pass it on short notice.

GRINDING OUT BILLS BY THE BUSHEL.

All the committees were again in session late to-night, grinding out bills by the bushel.

NEW YORK.

Trial of "Boss" Tweed.

Investigating Foreign Telegraph Systems — Supposed Murder — Diseased Sheep in the Market—Erie Railway Dividend to be Declared — Government Fund Purchases—Sales of Scranton Coal.

NEW YORK, January 29, 1873.

TRIAL OF TWEED.

In the Tweed case this morning the defense announced that they would call no more witnesses. The request was refused. Mr. Fullerton then proceed with the argument for the defense.

Judge Fullerton concluded his address to the jury this afternoon, and Mr. Peckham began summing up for the people.

DISEASED SHEEP.

It is again asserted that deceased sheep continue to arrive here from the west, and form a large portion of mutton retailed in this market. The disease is said to arise from overfeeding, which creates unnatural heat in the system, and is very contagious. A morning paper reporter, who visited several of the slaughter houses for the purpose of obtaining something definite on the subject, says that it is generally admitted that the sheep constantly arriving from the west have a skin disease, and that droves of ewes are constantly coming from Chicago, heavy with lamb, whose carcasses are wholly unfit for eating.

ATLANTIC MAIL S. S. CO.

The crews of the seized steamers Moro Castle and Columbia, of the Atlantic Mail Line, were discharged yesterday. It is now thought that the company will soon dissolve and their vessels be auctioned.

The Directors have decided to put the Atlantic Mail Company in liquidation. The liabilities will probably be $400,000; the assets about $350,000.

INVESTIGATING FOREIGN TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

General Thomas T. Eckert, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and George B. Prescott, electrician, are to visit Europe during the coming month, on behalf of the company, to investigate the workings of the foreign telegraph systems, especially the appliances of pneumatic tubes, with a view of their introduction into this country.

SALES OF SCRANTON COAL.

At the monthly sales of Scranton coal to day 75,000 tons were disposed of, as follows: Steamboat, $4.10@4.12½; grate, $4.25@4.35; egg, $4.32½@4.35; stove, $5.02½@5.10; chestnut, $3.87½@3.95. These prices are in advance of those obtained at the sale of last month.

ERIE RAILWAY DIVIDEND.

William P. Sherman, the new Treasurer of the Erie Railway, stated yesterday that there will probably be a dividend upon the preferred stock of the road declared in a few days. The new ten million loan, has been successfully negotiated in London.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

A seaman of the steamship Algiers, at Jersey City, was found at the bottom of the hatchway last night, with his skull broken in, and is supposed to have been murdered, as he was quarreling during the day with another seaman.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

The Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions presented several important indictments yesterday, among which was one against a prominent publisher of an illustrated paper, charged with issuing obscene publications.

BOND PURCHASES.

Only $208,000 bonds were offered to the Government to-day. The Assistant Treasurer bought $169,350 at from 113 70-100 to 113 14-100.

SURVEYOR OF THE PORT.

James L. Benedict, Deputy Surveyor, has been appointed Surveyor of the port.

VANDERBILT'S UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

It is stated that Commodore Vanderbilt has decided to build the underground railroad.

Condition of the Michigan State Prison.

JACKSON, MICH., January 28.—The Michigan Legislature started from this morning on a biennial tour of visitation to the State institutions. Their visit to-day was to the State prison in this city. The present status of the institution was found to be as follows: Number of convicts 606, of whom 6 are women. Nearly 50 are sentenced for life, and 32 of them to solitary confinement, but according to the recent decision of the Board, the sentences to solitary confinement are not executed, all convicts being required to labor. The convicts at present are in a very healthy condition, none being actually ill in the hospital. All work is done under the contract system. The institution is now self-sustaining. Many improvements are desired, for which an appropriation of $80,000 is desired of the present Legislature, which will probably be granted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHEAT RIVER VALLEY.

The Immense Timber Regions—Views of Surpassing Grandeur—The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Pittsburgh, from her very favorable location, extensive manufactories, and excellent transportation facilities, coupled with an untiring energy and the American go-a-headativeness, has built her wealth to colossal proportions, and now grasping for new materials, new avenues to wealth, stretches her influence in all directions, down the valley of the ohio, up both the Alleghenny and Monongahela, and into all their tributaries, and not least among the latter we call attention to Cheat River which, one hundred miles south from Pittsburgh up the Monongahela, empties into it.

On the point of land between the two rivers is the pleasant, beautiful little town of Point Marion, which only awaits the completion of the extension of the Monongahela Slackwater, and the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston R. R. to start it into busy life. It is favorably located for a manufacturing town, as the hills in the immediate vicinity are full of excellent lime stone, and coking coal. Here A. D. Frankenberry & Co have an excellent steam Circular Saw Mill, and are doing a good trade in the timber and lumber business, and each year saw considerable of the lumber used by the glass manufactories of Pittsburgh in flattening glass.

For a number of years much of the timber used in building the finest steamers afloat on western waters has been cut on the Monongahela and floated down it to a market, but the supply is now well nigh exhausted and other sources must be looked to to supply the vast demand. And we know of no other source to supply the great demand than up among the hills of Cheat Mountains. And as all men in the vast coal trade, steamboat builders, railroad men, and indeed nearly all of the citizens of your city, are deeply interested in all that pertains to its future welfare, I purpose to give a few items in relation to the future prospects of the timber trade of Cheat River.

From the mouth of Cheat up to Pridevale is ten miles. Here Chess, Smyth & Co., of Pittsburgh, have an Iron works (not now in operation) and a large tract of land, one and a half miles above is Lye's Steam Saw Mill. One year ago this was the head of navigation, as but very few flat boats ever ascended above, and but few rafts of timber were ever run out above this. But in the fall of 1871, A. D. Frankenberry & Co., C. Lye, Sadler & Dillner Brothers, and others by heavy blasting, blew down the great rocks in the channel and removed the difficulties and dangers of running rafts and boats out from the Beaver Hole four and one half miles above Lye's Hill. Since then on a small rise in the river a very large quantity of timber has been floated in rafts from the Beaver Hole and with but slight loss and little danger. This improvement cost the parties $193.00, and has been of immense benefit to parties owning timber and timber lands.

Between Lye's Mill and the Beaver Hole persons loving the stupendous grandeur and sublimity of Nature's works will find many objects of vast interest. Among the most prominent I may mention the Squirrel Rock, an immense solid rock standing in the middle of the river, and rising about thirty-five feet above low water mark, its sides so steep that no person has ever been known to climb to its top, and yet on the top of the rock lies a stretch of timber, showing that at some distant day in the past Cheat river was high as to float it there.

About one mile up the river from the Squirrel Rock we go up the steep mountain side to an object of great interest, viz: the Panther Rock, which stands on one of the highest points of Cheat Mountains. Between the rock and the main hill is a chasm about fifteen feet wide and many feet deep, and until recently it was considered impossible to reach the rock except by a bridge, but now a path has been cut by which a man may gain its top from below.

The view from the top is one of surpassing grandeur. Almost directly under your feet yet thousands of feet below, rolls the deep, dark waters of the famous river, and in its serpentine course along, sparkling in the sunlight. We have seen scenes of the great places of resort, Lookout, towering above the clouds, Kenesaw, Clarke in Glory," Sunset's Rock, Mount Curwillon, but none of them compare to the views from here in extent of vision, in splendor, in grandeur, in sublimity. Near by is "Creeper Rock," once the "home" and "scooper shop" of a man, who made "scooper buckets." Below this, and apparently hanging to the mountain side, is the "Haystack Rock." It surely stands on a sandy foundation. How large this monster is we cannot say, but must believe hundreds of feet high, 60 feet wide, and one hundred feet high. It looks as if its foundation is giving way under the immense weight and at any moment might go thundering to the river below.

We might mention Coke White Oak Falls, Grassy Island, White Hole, etc., and we are at the Beaver Hole, which is the largest eddy on the river, and an excellent harbor for rafts, boats etc., etc. Here Stentz, Keyser & Co., own a large tract of timber land. (Indeed we are just now up to the timber.) They have a number of hands and teams getting out cross-ties for the P. V. & C. R. R. They have also a number of "splakes" which from the heads of their three logways reach out in all directions to their timber. Nearly all the timber cut here is now rafted and run out. Here Butcher & Bro. have rafted a lot of as good steamboat timber as ever floated. At the river end of Beaver Hole is an excellent fish pot, out of which a great many fine fish have been taken. Here lives Henry Rohr, whose dwelling is the last we will see for many miles along the river. Near here, on the west side, is the famous Cheat Cheat view, which is yearly visited by scores of visitors, who travel miles to see its grandeur. On the east side are the Raven Rocks, whose brown heads, lifting themselves high above all other surrounding objects, have long been objects of interest to the Storm King, and bid defiance to his blasts.

To Bee Run from Beaver Hole is one mile. Here are two logways (places down the side of the mountain prepared in which to glide, pull or slide timber) a vast amount of timber of the best oak, poplar and chestnut. One half mile above is another tract, Stentz, Keyser & Co.'s land, covered with excellent oak, and one and one half miles above is the Devil's Den, a large rocky place in the river, and has an appropriate name, but it is said by river men that the "Old Boy" is not often seen about. Here is Sadler & Dillner's logway, and back of it is a tract of timber land not excelled in quality or quantity in the mountains. At three and a half miles we are at the mouth of Sandy Creek, a rough, wild mountain stream, coming in on the east side, and often rising high. Here Sadler & Co. have a rafting freshet in Cheat. Here Mr. Hagans has large tracts of timber land and plenty of as fine oak as grows, and besides others, whose names I do not now recall, own large lots of timber land.

We are now skirting one of the finest mills from the mouth, and at three miles more we are at Ben McMullen's logway. Here G. T. Dillner and A. D. Frankenberry & Co., own one of the best tracts of timber land along the river. The land covered with this tract is a lot of white oak, yellow poplar, chestnut and yellow locust, and a part of the land is of an excellent quality.

Near here a Mr. Suebbe is getting out a large quantity of railroad cross-ties for the P., V. & C. R. R., and three miles above lies Sadler & Dillner's logway. All these are on the west side of the river and on the east side Mr. G. M. Hagans, of Morgantown, West Virginia, owns a tract of one thousand acres, and an immense lot of fine timber, all of which is for sale on very favorable terms.

Nine and a half miles above the Beaver Hole is Cheat River Falls, a smooth rock extending entirely across the river. One half mile above the falls, is Rude's logway, in the close vicinity of which are large tracts of timber land, and two and one half miles from the Falls is Sadler & Dillner Bros. No. "76" timber lately bought of Dr. Amsbler. Here is for sale the right of timber, and "timber that is timber," poplar, hemlock and chestnut in endless quantities and the best that grows. Sadler & Dillners have cut an immense lot of saw logs and each log bears their mark, the peculiar X, found all along the river. Two miles above is the Green Hole, and three miles more is Green's Run, and we are through Cheat Mountains two miles above is Allightsville, the first of civilization since we left the Beaver Hole, except the "homes" of the timber men; fourteen miles above Allbrightsville is Rowlesburg, where the B. & O. R. R. crosses Cheat, and we are about six miles and one half from the mouth.

From Beaver Hole to Rowlesburg is the place where the timber grows, and to which we call attention. We have only glanced at a few points, where a few of the bold pioneers are at work. Hidden in the deep, dark hollows, in the nook and corner is full of a heavy growth of timber which awaits only the woodsman's axe impelled by the energy of capital, and the logs may be floated to a profitable market.

It is expected that an effort will be made during this session of Legislature for aid to assist in clearing out a channel in Cheat to the better float timber to a market.

But now is the time to purchase. We cannot close this imperfect sketch without an allusion to John Q. Sadler, one of the old pioneers of Cheat river, and who is well acquainted with all the timber lands, and who will be glad to render aid to all who wish to invest, if they call upon him.

FROM CINCINNATI TO STEUBENVILLE.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, January 6, 1873.

RAILROAD MEN.

A few evenings since the writer sat among a motley gathering of travelers and railroad men in the waiting room of the Little Miami depot, in Cincinnati. The travelers were profane at the fickle fate which obliged them to wait, and the railroad men (those soft, confiding creatures), ried tobacco juice on the hot stove, and regaled us with anecdotes of delayed trains, accidents, and kindred entertainment. A brakeman will exhaust his vocabulary of adjectives in a single sentence. If you, my dear reader, have never had an opportunity of judging, it will repay you to interview one. "Jim," said one, "yer talkin' about its being cold here; why, dash it, when I was on number 7 on the Fan Handle Road last year, I could a took my boots off and broke them." I asked one, who seemed communicative, if he had ever met with an accident in coupling cars. "Hev I met with any accident? You kin bet yer boots now, I jest had the tobacco squeezed out of my mouth once." They speak in enigmas; so it seems to an outside barbarian. Will ask where number nine is, was number six on time, and so on—never deigning to answer an inquiry without its being in language to suit their taste. But they are a large-hearted portion of the community, good to each other, and I would not say aught against, but rather a word in their praise, notwithstanding their profuse profanity.

THE START.

Are you acquainted with the stirring, delicious sensation, the whir and thgle which goes through the veins as you rush down a hard beaten ice varnished hill, on a sled; the trees and houses passing, with lightning speed, the sparkle and glitter of the beautiful snow as it falls? You are. Then you know how we started, the snow falling, looked from the window, indescribably beautiful the moon, arrayed in her majestic glory, shone over all, rendering everything dazzlingly bright, and every thing clearly defined in the clear light. I think, it is at such times, our best, and happiest moments are spent, when communing with nature, so serene and grand; a sense of security steals over us, and we are content; dreaming those day dreams, and building those air castles, whose frame work is wealth, (which taketh wings) and whose furniture, ah can I tell what you dear readers furnish yours with?

WAY STATIONS.

What an excellent opportunity for studying human nature, is afforded at way stations. The meetings of friends so long parted, are affecting in the extreme, the expression of the emotions—how many channels do they find vent through—the merry girls, with rosy cheeks, and smiling, healthful faces—how I wish some times I might just plaster their arms— and wash their blushing, smiling, sensitive faces in the snow.

COLUMBUS.

Is one of the pleasantest cities I ever visited. Everything seems in place, and the spirits of cleanliness and activity appear to have taken their abiding place among the Columbians. They are a pleasant, hospitable people, communicative almost to a fault, and are proud of their beautiful city. I had the pleasure of being shown through the State Library by Mr. S. G. Harbaugh. It is one which would certainly afford the legislators ample opportunity for many "effusis of reason." The State House is a marvel of compactness and beauty. Handsome pictures adorn the walls, and it would almost seem an enviable position to be one of the law makers who occupy it; perhaps it is a desirable position, but, did you ever notice a politician, who, leaving an office, after the expiration of his term, amounted to very much in the estimation of his fellow-beings. I wish I might dwell more at length on the city of Columbus, but I cannot be tempted to do justice to it he would find an elephant on his hands with no prospect of relief in a voluminous correspondence.

NEWARK

Is a very thriving, active city of eight thousand inhabitants, being the county seat. It's trades and commercial interests are larger in proportion. The manufactories devoted to the avocations surprisingly, and it is a very moral, healthful community. I can remember no especial features which would command particular attention my visit was a very pleasant one, and were it again. My pleasure to pass over this road, I should stop and renew some very pleasant acquaintances.

COSHOCTON

Is a wretched town. Could I expend a column of able, eloquent language against an inhuman being who calls himself a hotel keeper there, it should certainly be done. I got in late at night and after searching vainly for a place for shelter (it was showing), found myself getting into the country. Observing a light burning some distance ahead, I made for it and knocked. "Who's that?" came from within. "Can you direct me to a hotel?" Inquired the corpulent, in meekest tones. "What in the thunder and lightning (no it wasn't thunder and lightning either) air you prancin' 'round here for a hotel for? ye know dashed (?) well there ain't to hotel within a mile of here," laughed a girl (the wretch) a very playful allusion to a shot-gun, with which he would perforate the (much profanity) correspondent, and thereby consummate his immediate annihilation. Of course, your most obedient was somewhat averse to this little game of ventilation and made himself suddenly scarce. The terseness and volubility of the delivery of this speech is lost in this necessary translation. A kindly disposed human assisted me in finding a place they said was a hotel, but I am harassed with doubts concerning the truth of their assertion.

STEUBENVILLE.

We are now nearing your city and the rocky and hilly country is in many places quite picturesque. The evidences of the existence of coal asumes a more convincing nature. Do you ever think of the enormous expenditure there is in building a railroad? I was never more convinced of the pluck and untiring zeal of the representative American than in places, where, solid rock to a depth of perhaps thirty feet, had been hewn and blasted. Those men to whom we are indebted for these facilities for transportation, deserve great praise. I must confess that I was not overwhelmed by the magnificence of Steubenville, either in proportion or beauty. I had been assured by a lady correspondent in Steubenville, that the magnificence of the scenery was surprising, but alas for the fair correspondent's enthusiasm. The chatterings of a reporter of facts, obliges me to assume the responsibility of contradiction. Its manufactories are devoted principally to iron, thereby rivaling your city in smokiness. Of its society I can say nothing derogatory, having had no opportunity of demonstration to the contrary. It supports three newspapers. I called upon one of the editors, as an editor is considered superhuman, it must account for my assertion into the fourth story where I found him engaged in the very mundane occupation of dunning a subscriber. Having succeeded in convincing the delinquent that it was his duty to pay for his paper, he inquired the nature of my business; we conversed very pleasantly for some little while, he became correspondent, took up some papers and then handed me one, remarking that he had a bushel of such evidence of driveling idiocy.

STEUBENVILLE POETRY.

The paper contained the following line perhaps some love-sick swain could not pick up courage to proceede his suit, and thought thus to gain the affections of his dulcina. Of the originality would be useless to make commend, or dispute. Here are the verses.

"Oh! could I but tell thee
How fondly I love,
Indeed I wogld well be,
Thou dear little dove."

"Thy heart may beat lightly
For other than me.
Butevver so slightly
Cause you love me!"

The meaningless doggerel has a larger circulation than the author anticipated, perhaps, and if its being published in the GAZETTE, does not bring his "Dear little Love" to terms, we have little hope. I left Steubenville for Pittsburgh of which city it is needless to make mention, the reader being so familiar than the writer, a mantle of the beautiful snow (not in its virgin purity) disguised its deformities and defects, and I can only mention, incidentately, a glorious dinner at the "Central." ANDERSON.

CHERRY TREE ITEMS.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GRANT, PA., January 25, 1873.

THE WEATHER.

We are having a long, cold, hard, winter in this part of the country. I have not seen as much snow, or done as much sleighing during the last seven years together, as this winter thus far. We have had good sleighing almost constantly for about two months. It is snowing now in good earnest, and is about fifteen inches on the ground. Some of the roads are scarcely passable on account of drifts.

THE HIGH WATER.

Last week the weather was quite mild for a few days, and considerable rain fell so that most of the snow then on the ground was melted, swelling the stream greatly, breaking up the ice, taking away timber that had been piled on the margin of the Susquehanna river, ready for rafting, carrying along several bridges both on the river, and also on some of the large creeks in Indiana and Clearfield counties. Reports have reached here to the effect that there was a general break-up down among the mountains, and still farther east, resulting in heavy losses.

The rise in the river being unexpected, much of the timber was not rafted, and consequently was without owner's mark, so that it will be difficult to determine to whom it belongs, even if it be caught somewhere. The timbermen as well as the logmen are still working away, cutting and hauling.

TIMBERLAND

Is becoming very valuable about here. There is considerable competition between the raftmen and the logmen. Several tracts have been sold this winter at almost fabulous prices, while in other cases high prices have been refused by owners. There is money to be made in this part of the country, but the great want just now is a railroad. Yours &c. C.

"Usury."

PITTSBURGH, January 25, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Your correspondent is a conservative of the bluest sort, and is accused of having an anchor out at both stem and stern—one of that class known as "opposed to progress," so you will judge if what he has said of any worth whatever. Lest you tire before going further, and throw this paper into your waste basket, I feel it important that you know what I am after in my conservative way. Money, you know, is a power, and you know how power does influence one's judgment (I do not intend to infer that the old conservative GAZETTE has, or can be affected by any such consideration) and have therefore concluded to make that old stand by the readiness through which the conclusions reach the public. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature by a member from Allegheny county to repeal the "Usury law." As to its title, I have not seen it; I read in the "old GAZETTE" that such had been introduced, and I believe that the correspondent who gave you the information endorsed it. I am unwilling to believe that you sympathize with him; and, therefore, write to say that I do not know what the title of "Newmeyer's bill is," but with my natural instincts am led to presume that its title is a bill to make the "poor poorer, and the rich richer." If I am at fault in this conclusion, it will give me great pleasure to have this opinion corrected by any arguments on the question. This is all that an old bine has to say until he hears from the advocate of the money lenders, or those in their interests an argument for the abrogation. Please do not give the argument that money will be cheaper or that free trade in money is the object. Borrowers do not ask less than six per cent., and if free trade is an object, let the money lender go ahead, or we six per centers will not interfere. FELIX.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Leaving Pittsburgh on the 2:15 train, P. M., Panhandle route quickly we passed on to Cincinnati, and there, with a great disadvantage, the traveler meets. From the Miama depot to the C. & J. Junction depot, the distance is about two miles, and fast traveling is sometimes required in order to make connection. But we are glad to learn that an effort is now being made to build a Union depot, which would certainly make traveling through Cincinnati more pleasant. We passed on through Cincinnati to Oxford, our destination. This is a village, famed, not on account of the number of inhabitants, as they number about 2,000, but, on account of it being the seat of three institutions of learning, one of which has representatives in many responsible and prominent positions. These three institutions are: Miama university, a college for males only. The Western and female college, both for ladies. Of these institutions, in a succeeding article, I wish to speak more minutely. Oxford is 39 miles from Cincinnati, on the C. & J. Junction R. R., and is of easy access from all quarters. It is about one degree further south than Pittsburgh, but the one degree seems to make little difference in the state of the atmosphere, for here we have had some very cold weather. At the present time we have some very good sleighing, and the youth of the place seem to enjoy it. The great theme of conversation seems to be a musical convention, which is to be held here next week, conducted by Professor Palmer, of Chicago. The indications are that it will be a great success. B. J. F.

Oxford, Ohio, Jan. 28.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Your article in your Tuesday's issue was read with no little purpose. Money is a power which is of all other powers abler to confront and defy all law. It can do more. In hands of unscrupulous men it can pervert justice, and under the guise of equity it can perpetrate outrageous frauds, robberies. But its enormous capabilities of working mischief are proportionate also to its legitimate power. It is as potent to work harm as good. In hands of avarice it becomes a dangerous tool. It makes it a hedged in by legislative laws. With adequate penalties for its violation. In this country the potent peril to popular liberty is the money power. It has bribed and corrupted legislators. It has held the control of jurisdiction. It has bought and sold judges, and oft times it has unsettled all values and plunged the nation into uncertainty respecting its daily and most essential business interests. Money is hedged in by Walpurgis have sent dismay over all the land, and you advocate this power. On the other hand, I take human nature as it is and see no remedy for the wrong done by greedy capital other than what the people may afford it, fully and rigidly, vigorously enforced. ANTI-REPEAL.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

John Smith, who was worth $4,500, when on his death bed he was informed that his wife was about giving birth to a child, he at once sent for his attorney to write his will as follows: If the child is a boy, the estate to be divided equally between the mother and son, but if a girl the mother to get two thirds and the daughter one third. Now, it so happened that the wife gave birth to twins, a girl and a boy. What is each one's share? An early answer is desirable.

JOHN SMITH, JR.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—River nineteen feet six inches. Navigation entirely closed; heavy ice floating. Weather clear; thermometer 9 at seven this evening.

WHEELING, January 29.—Down—Pargoud, Robert Mitchell, John Kilgore and Edinburgh. Up—Nick Longworth, Utah, Warner and Rodgers. Cloudy and cold.

LOUISVILLE, January 29.—River falling; 8 feet 4 inches in canal; 6 feet 2 inches in chute. Alternately clear and cloudy; the coldest day of the season; mercury 5 below zero at 6 A. M., 9 above at noon, 15 at 5 P. M. River full of large fields of hard ice, the most dangerous this winter; no gorges reported, but expected shortly, unless the weather moderates. The Grey Eagle came in from Henderson to-day. She had much difficulty in getting through the ice, and her wheels were badly broken. There were no other movements. The following boats are laid up here—at Pumpkin Patch: Charley Brown, Hercules, Wm. Cowan, Mary Ann, John Hannah, Niagara, Ajax, J. S. McDonald, Joseph H. Bigley; at the foot of Main street: Dick Fulton; in front of the city: Kate Waters, United States, Grey Hound, John A. Wood and tow, Simpson Horrie and tow, Lawrence, with a wheel damaged; below the head of the canal: Nashville; at Portland: Tarascon, Gray Eagle, Iron Mountain and barges; at the foot of sand Island: N. J. Bigley and tow, Smoky City and tow, West Louisville, and Charley McDonald. Every precaution is taken to prevent damage from floating ice. It is reported the Ben Franklin is laid up in the mouth of the Kentucky river.

MEMPHIS, January 29.—Weather cloudy and very cold. River rising rapidly, and the ice is still very heavy. Arrived—John R. Maude, Mollie Moore and Mary Houston from below, but were unable to land on this side, and are lying over at Hopefield. The Bismarck arrived from above, and has been trying for two hours to land.

CAIRO, January 29.—Arrived: H. S. Turner, Cincinnati, 7 P. M. No departures. The Columbus packet did not make her trip this evening, and it is doubtful about her getting through in the morning. The ice is quite heavy in the Ohio. River fallen 3 inches. Clear; mercury 10 above zero.

NASHVILLE, January 29.—River falling; 9 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—John S. Bransford, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Belle Vernon, Pittsburgh.

EVANSVILLE, January 29.—Clear; coldest of the season; mercury 8 below zero at noon. The river has fallen 3 feet. Port list: Collier and barges, from Pittsburgh. 1 A. M. The Sam J. Hale and Tarascon have gone into Green River. Heavy floating ice impeds navigation.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—No arrivals or departures. Cloudy; cold.

ST. LOUIS, January 28.—River still falling, with a good deal of heavy ice running. The weather this morning was the coldest of the season. The mercury in some localities was down to 24 below zero. It is now much warmer, and the wind is from the south. There is nothing new from the grounded boats below.

THE WEATHER.

Utah.

SALT LAKE, January 29.—Another great snow slide has occurred on the Little Cottonwood. One man was carried away, but subsequently rescued.

The Union Pacific trains were blocked yesterday, but reported in motion this morning

CORRY, PA.

CORRY, January 29.—Last night was the coldest since 1856. The thermometer was down to thirty-six degrees below zero, on which marks the mercury is down in the ball. Now (8:30 A. M.) the thermometer shows twenty-eight below.

FEARFUL COOKING RANGE EXPLOSION.

ST. LOUIS, January 28.—About seven o'clock this morning the boiler of the cooking range in the restaurant of John Bonnet, opposite the Planter's House, exploded with great force, nearly demolishing the kitchen and injuring other parts of the building. Charles Kraemer, the cook, was buried twenty feet against a brick wall. He sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, a fracture of the right arm, a dislocation of the right shoulder, a fracture of the shoulder blade, and received several severe burns and bruises about the head.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—To-day has been pronounced the severest of the winter in prolonged cold. Reports from Ironton, Lawrence county, Mount Holly, New Albany, Ind., and in Cincinnati put the mercury at three below zero at 7 this morning. Dispatches report Alexandria 28 below, Lima 27 below, Dayton 15 below, Piqua 22, Troy 19, Tippecanoe 17, and on the hills bear here 10 below.

NEW MEXICO.

SANTA FE, N. M., January 29.—The first snow of the season fell on Sunday night. It is now about 4 inches on the ground. The thermometer was below zero yesterday morning. This morning it was 2 below.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

FT. WAYNE, IND., January 29.—This has been by far the coldest day of the season, the thermometer this morning ranging from 23 to 31 degrees below zero, according to location. The sleighing could not be better.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 29.—In the House this afternoon the House bill to increase the salaries of the Supreme Judges to $3,600, which failed yesterday, was reconsidered and passed. A bill was introduced to amend the slander and libel law so as to provide that when a charge of a specific act is the ground of action, all acts and publications of a similar nature may be alleged and proved by the defendant in mitigation to reduce the amount of damages. A resolution was offered favoring the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents. The resolution was laid on the table to be printed.

Marine News.

GLASGOW, January 29.—The steamship Britannia is ashore on the island of Arran, Firth of Clyde, and will probably become a total wreck. The Britannia sailed from here on the 27th of November for the Mediterranean, whence she would return to Glasgow. She probably had no passengers.

QUEENSTOWN, January 29.—The steamship Oceanic, which sailed on Friday for New York, returned with her machinery damaged.

Killed for a Drink.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—William Lawn, a sewing machine agent, was murdered by Thos. Stokey, a saloon keeper, at Shawnee, Perry county, Ohio, on Monday evening, because he refused to pay for a drink.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Trouble Between Minnesota and Wisconsin.

A SPECK OF BORDER WAR.

Investigation of the Louisiana Muddle.

THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

Pension to the Soldiers of the War of 1812.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

Letter from the Vice President of the C. P. R. R.

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Order to Officeholders Explained.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1873.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

To-morrow morning the Senate Committee on Pensions will take up the bill shortening the time soldiers of the war of 1812 are required to serve to get pensions. The law now provides that sixty days' service entitles a soldier to a pension. The pending bill requires the period to fourteen days. The committee is inclined to favor the giving of pensions to all who served in the war of 1812, regardless of the length of service.

MEETING OF FINANCE COMMITTEES.

There was a meeting of the Senate Finance and House Banking and Currency Committees this morning to consider the necessary financial legislation at this session. They came to no conclusion. Great diversity of opinion was expressed.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OR STEAMBOATS.

It is understood that either Wm. Burnette, of California, or D. D. Smith, of New York, will be appointed Supervising Inspector of Steamboats.

A SPECK OF BORDER WAR.

From news received here from Minnesota, under date of St. Paul, January 23d, it would seem as though there was danger sooner or later of an armed collision between Wisconsin and Minnesota, similar to that a few years since between Ohio and Michigan on the question of the Duluth Harbor improvements. After the close of the debate on the 22d inst., in which the Minnesota Legislature nearly unanimously passed a bill making the State a party to the suit before the United States Supreme Court, now pending, denominated "Wisconsin vs. Duluth and the Northern Pacific Railroad," and appropriating $6,000 to aid the Governor in the defense. This, however, is merely a civil proceeding. The bellicose lies in an act which was being put through the same Legislature making it a penitentiary offense to injure or attempt to injure a certain dyke across Duluth Bay, separating the Minnesota waters from those of Wisconsin, but located entirely in Minnesota, and within the corporation limits of Duluth. This resolution on the part of Minnesota arose out of the following facts: Some two weeks since the Northern Pacific Board of Directors passed a resolution reciting that after consultation and correspondence with Governor Washburne of Wisconsin, "they looked with favor upon the proposition to agree to the removal of the dyke. The effect of this course would be to withdraw the defense in the aforesaid suit, so far as the State is concerned; and the Minnesotians think that no doubt the next step contemplated would be to fill up the canal entrance to the Bay harbor of Duluth, and thus ruin her for the benefit of her old but nearly extinct rival, Superior City, Wisconsin, which is now a hamlet of 500 inhabitants, while Duluth has 5,000. I learn, moreover, that Governor Austin, of Minnesota, has written, under date of January 22d, a strong letter to the President of the Northern Pacific Company, taking clear and positive grounds against the proposed action of the N. P. Co., asserting in it that is well understood there that the purpose of Wisconsin in the matter is not only to remove the dykes, but to fill up the canal and ruin the harbor of Duluth, and regrets that the N. P. Co. should for one moment agree to any act looking to that direction, as being a breach of faith on their part to both Duluth and Minnesota. He argues that the dyke is absolutely necessary to protect the only Minnesota harbor on the lakes, and every attempt to remove it "will be resisted by the State." The letter is represented to be very strong and masterly in all respects. Manager Luce, of Duluth, and Colonel T. B. Colon, ex-Mayor, are a committee deputed by the Governor to bear his letter to New York and have a conference with the N. P. directors at their next meeting, to be held shortly. It is also said that the Governor had appointed State commissioners to come on to Washington and confer with the Minnesota delegation on Duluth harbor matters.

It is evident, from all I hear, that the Minnesotians mean fight even to the last resort. They complain that they have been abused and ill-treated in the matter previously. They have had little or no aid from the general Government. They cut the canal through the natural breakwater of Minnesota, but at their own expense. They built Duluth. Some $600,000. They built the dyke against their wishes at the demand of Wisconsin and Superior City, reinforced by the order of the War Department, at a cost of over $60,000 to Duluth. Then, after having done all this, Wisconsin and Superior want the dyke removed on the pretext that it interferes with the navigation of commerce in interior waters, and the dyke once destroyed, then the old Wisconsin dam will be removed; that the canal must be filled up on the allegation that it may divert a portion of the waters of the St. Louis River from discharging through their natural outlet, called "The entry," which lies over near Superior. The Minnesotians, one and all, are thoroughly aroused, and threaten even the Northern Pacific if it persist in its inimical policy. To use the phraseology of one of them, "if Duluth is to be ruined, they will grasp the pillars of the temple and carry the North Pacific Co. down with them into a common ruin." I don't know exactly what they mean, but I suppose it means Congressional investigation and Minnesotians to furnish the data. If this is so, it will be the old outrage again illustrated. In truth, however, the people of Minnesota are resolute about it, and in command of the railroad to the spot of contention, would have the advantage in a border war.

THE PARRAGUT STATUE.

The model of this statue, which is now finished, is in the hands of Dr. Horatio Stone, the eminent American sculptor. Taking the pedestal as a base, it is eight and a half feet in height. It represents Admiral Farragut standing on deck, as he sails with the attacking squadron up Mobile Bay. In his right hand is a spy-glass with which he is beckoning to the subordinate officer to carry into effect some command which seems to have arisen from the exigencies of the situation.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 90⅝.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾@114.

BOGUS revenue officers have been detected in the South, and their efforts to swindle the people have been frustrated.

THE epizootic has reached Nevada, where we learn that every mine but two in the neighborhood of Virginia City has been compelled to suspend work. The disease has traveled steadily but surely across the continent. We wonder if the broad Pacific will stop its march toward sunset.

THE best thing some members of Congress can do under the circumstances, is to gain possession of Ames' memorandum book, and compel him to rely on his wretched memory. So long as he holds that well worn tell-tale volume dangers environ them. What a pity for some of them the Boston fire failed to reach the old man's clothes?

THE enormous increase in the death rate in New York and other large cities is attributed to defective sewerage and drainage, and imperfect ventilation in many dwellings of the poorer classes. A good lesson might be learned from this, and applied to all large cities. The same conclusions were reached, not long since, by the Board of Health of Chicago.

THE United States Senate has adopted the amendment of Mr. Edmonds to the appropriation bill requiring the amounts due the Pacific Railroads for freight, transportation of mails, etc., to be withheld until all overdue interest shall be refunded to the National Treasury, and until the five per cent. on the earnings of the roads shall be paid in conformity to law. This is one good thing accomplished already through the Credit Mobilier investigation. These roads have been petted quite long enough; let them begin to pay as they go, or show that they cannot.

A CURIOUS STORY is telegraphed from New York that some "friend" lately wrote to Stokes a letter, stating that the paper on which it was written had been saturated with a deadly poison of sufficient strength to cause death if moistened in the mouth. Stokes is said to have turned the letter over to his keepers, who will have it analized. The story, if true, is interesting in that it shows what strange methods can be resorted to in order to defeat the ends of justice by artful strategems, and that Stokes does not intend, at present at least, to destroy his own life.

PHELPS, DODGE & Co., who were charged with swindling the Government through false invoices, have escaped a trial and possible punishment by compromising the case, and paying $260,000 to the revenue. They claim that the errors arose through a misconstruction of the custom laws, and that they always held themselves liable for the additional amount of duties on their importations, in case their construction of the laws should prove erroneous. The high character of the house and the social eminence of its proprietors cause us to believe their statement true, and that no intention existed to defraud the Government.

"AN affair of honor" is said to be pending at Washington, between Representatives McCormick, of Missouri, and Sypher, of Louisiana, growing out of a statement of the former that he had evidence of the latter gentleman having accepted a bribe for the votes of himself and others of the Louisiana delegation in favor of the Rock Island Railroad land grab bill. Sypher denies the charge, proves an alibi, and demands a flat retraction or a fight, either of which he will be satisfied with. It is so long since we had any diversion of this sort that it is refreshing, and brings up recollections of scenes past and gone. Potter, of Wisconsin, of broad-sword memory, put a damper on this method of settling supposed grievances long ago, and it only returns on the full reconstruction of the South, and the admission to seats in Congress of some of the more ardent hotspurs from that section. We wonder if these fellows are only "carpet baggers," after all, imitating the *virtues* of the old slavocracy?

THE entire cost of the Union Pacific Railway was $114,238,535. The cost of the California end—the Central Pacific—is estimated at a figure which brings the cost of the entire line at about $240,000,000. It is further estimated by competent judges that $100,000,000, or $120,000,000 at the outside, would cover the *actual* cost of building and equipping this road from Missouri to the Pacific. The difference is supposed to represent the profits of the Credit Mobilier stockholders, and other speculators, who took the contract for building the road.

The debt of the Union Pacific road is $75,000,000, and of the Central $80,000,000, both in round figures. This is covered by a first mortgage. The debt of these roads combined, due the United States for money loaned, is $55,000,000. This is a second mortgage, and the interest on it is guaranteed by the government, which so far has been compelled to pay it. The roads were to refund this interest by carrying government freight and mails; but the practice has been under authority of Congress to postpone the refunding of this interest, and the roads in the meantime have received the money on their freight bills. The argument for this has been, that the 200,000,000 acres of land, belonging to the roads, are not yet marketable, and the receipts of the lines do not meet the expenses and interest. *Congress has been lenient thus far*, and permitted the thing to go on unadjusted, but a settlement is now called for.

PREPARE IN TIME.

The spring, or county elections, while not immediately near, are beginning to attract the attention of two classes of persons,—those who want office, and those who manipulate nominations with a view to the general control of political power. There are indications that the latter class will scan the field with unusual care, as they have several points to make, and will need to be in position to dictate, with absolute certainty, the course of the party during the next year. Nearly all of those who are regarded as *proteges* of the powers that be are safely escouced in profitable offices, and there will be great need for care, in order to secure from outside the circle an element sufficiently malleable for every purpose. Yet in the coming effort to defeat the amended constitution desperate work may be required. Hence movements are already being made that look to the absolute control of the county conventions, in the interest of pre-arranged candidates.

We have always contended that if the people will, at an early date, select their best men for delegates to the several conventions,—men that can neither be bamboozled nor bought, there will be an end to corrupt nominations. It is nearly impossible for the people of a large county to agree in advance who shall be their candidates for office, and hence the difficulty of sending instructed delegates to conventions. A clique can do this. They have only to get together, agree on their candidates, and send instructions to the workers in the several wards and townships in whose interest delegates are to be elected, and, often who the delegates shall be, and their ends are subserved. It may seem to many, that the only way to fight a clique, is by organizing a counter-clique. This is not necessarily the case, and it involves the very danger that is sought to be remedied,—political domination by the few, and consequent corruption. The more available and certain method is that of sending only the best men in the party as delegates to the several conventions.

Very generally the merits of the several candidates are pretty thoroughly discussed for several weeks before the conventions meet. This will afford intelligent delegates an opportunity of forming a fair opinion as to their duty, and enable them to make a proper choice. We do not say that the anti-clique candidates will always prove the best—the probabilities are they will not; but we will secure precisely what the people desire—the best men—all things considered, without reference to combinations. Some of these may have been indicated by the few in council, others may have been opposed by them; but if good men are now selected, there is one thing the people may be assured of—they will not belong to the inner circle of the dominant clique, as .is crowd are now supplied with an office or two apiece, all round. Hence we may expect commendable care in their administration of official trusts.

The great need of the time is that the people shall take part in our primary meetings. The entire evil of our political system centres at that point. There are those who make it a business to look after the primaries, for they know them to be the very fountain of political power. The primaries controlled, and the conventions are easily managed. These having done their appointed work, and the whole machinery of a party can be brought to bear to compel the refractory to vote for the candidates nominated. It is in view of these facts, and because of the very unusual importance that attaches to the next election that we urge every Republican to take a part in the primary meetings. Let the candidates be the choice of the whole party, and there can be no difficulty as to the result.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IN Algeria, a part of the ceremony of a Jewish wedding is to give the bride a systematic bathing of some hours' duration.

AT Chicago a lady at church leaned back against a seat, when an explosion occurred. She had an air-cushion bustle.

A SAN FRANCISCO woman claims a divorce because she was intoxicated when she was married, and did not know what she was about.

THE marrying season has set in with even more than accustomed violence. It is not so violent, though, as the season after marriage.

A YOUNG man on Judy's staff says he is never satisfied that a lady understands a kiss unless he has it from her own lips. That young man means imperence.

THE following is a sample of the many advertisements that appear in the New York *Herald's* personal column: "Goose Grease—please write, if only a line, to your loving but disconsolate
WHITE KITTEN."

A MAN at Eddyville, Ky., aged 69 years, has just been married to his seventh wife, who is only 23. He has been married eight times, having been married twice to his sixth wife, owing to a mistake made by the clerk who issued the license.

ACCORDING to the New York *Mail*, Europe is a dangerous place for susceptible young gentlemen to travel alone in. A young New Yorker was sent over for a finish about a year ago. He delayed his return, and wrote for remittances until parental patience was exhausted. At last he came, stepped from the steamer with a beautiful German girl on his arm, and to relative and *fiancee* who awaited him, he presented "my wife." There was a tableau on the Cunard wharf.

WESTERN NEVADA boast of its pleasant weather. The Virginia City *Enterprise* of the 11th says: "We have thus far had scarcely snow enough to whiten the ground, and but five or six days that could be called cold. And still the atmosphere is as dry and genial as in September, and for the past week the noonday sun has driven people to the protection of awnings. We seem to be within a charmed circle. Tempest and storm have been all around us. We have looked down upon the clouds as they drenched the valleys east of us, and watched them as they swept around us and whitened the western mountain tops."

"DIVIDENDS" to the extent of *five hundred and forty-five per cent.*, within a year or two, were what the Credit Mobilier Senators and Congressmen "bought," when they invested in Ames stock, at the time when his company "wanted more friends in Congress." These splendid "dividends" were paid out of the proceeds of the Government bounty to the Union Pacific Railroad. The shrewd Congressmen who "bought" them first denied that they had "bought" them, and then, when confronted with their checks, receipts, letters and accounts, in the office of the Sergeant-at-arms, which prove that they did "buy," notwithstanding their denial, ask "why" they should not have the privilege to "buy" into such a good, fat thing? Suppose one of Treasurer Spinner's clerks should offer to sell to a Senator or Representative a twenty-thousand dollar package of "greenbacks" for "326," would the Senator ask "why" he should not "buy" into that "investment?" And if not, what is the difference between the "Credit Mobilier" operation and the supposed Treasury offer?

THE terrible winter cylone which visited the Northwest three weeks ago, bringing in its train a series of deaths from cold and snow unparalleled in numbers, calls attention to the urgent need of extending signal stations for the observation of the weather over the Northwest and the more complete connection of our Signal Department with the Canadian Weather Bureau. The fearful snow-storm which turned the whole of Minnesota into a polar region, and fairly brought back a glacial epoch to a large portion of the Northwest, came from Canada, and we have no doubt that if suitable stations had been spread over the country traversed by it, the snow simoon itself would have been foreseen, and at least part of its ravages guarded against. To see how its coming baffled the prognosticators of the signal office at Washington, it is only necessary to recall that the "probabilities" indicated for the region in question a failing barometer when a rise actually took place, and low temperature when the weather was but moderately cold. The Signal Service has done its work remarkably well in the past, and we have no doubt that when its network of stations is widely enough extended it will predict the coming of such storms as this which has desolated Minnesota.

THE results of astronomical science in determining the nature of the sun, its size, and distance from the earth, were summarized in an interesting lecture on Tuesday evening, in New York, by Prof. C. A. Young, of Darmouth College, at Cooper Institute. The lecture was the last of the American Institute scientific course, and was fairly attended. The Professor spoke at length on the approaching transit of Venus, in December, 1874, and expressed the opinion that, by careful observation by the various expeditions which were to be stationed in all parts of the world, the sun's distance from the earth, on that occasion, could be determined within 150,000 miles, instead of 500,000 the margin of accuracy now boasted by science. The sun, he said, could not be solid, as its face was perpetually changing. The planet has some unknown core, immediately inclosed in a gaseous intensified heat, with an outer covering of nebulous character, from which light proceeded. The sun's "spots" were ascertained to be simply great cavities or holes to the centre for the escape of gas or admission of the atmosphere. The supply of heat or gaseous fuel was probably derived from influx and chiefly from showers of meteors, and also from an imperceptible contraction of the surface of the planet. The lecture was profusely illustrated, and was attentively received by the audience.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE Courts in Ohio granted 1,026 divorces last year.

THE grape vines in the vicinity of Sandusky, Ohio, are reported to have been much injured by the frost.

OUR readers will recollect that a man named Erben S. Porter, deliberately murdered his two little children, a few weeks ago, in Columbiana county, Ohio. We see it stated in the papers of that county now, that the wife of the murderer, Mrs. Susan Porter, has commenced suits in Court, under the Adair Liquor Law, against Jas. McNulty and Edward Collins of Leetonia, for furnishing liquor to her husband, claiming damages in the sum of $5,000 in each case.

RAILROADS.

THE Iowa Pacific Railroad will be completed to Fort Dodge early next summer.

THE Pullman company are now running seventy-five cars over 8,935 miles of track centering in Chicago.

IN Massachusets the total cost of the Hoosac tunnel to January 1, 1873, is about $9,300,000. When completed it will cost the State about $13,000,000.

THE City Council of Wheeling, W. Va., has passed the ordinances subscribing $300,000 to the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company, and $300,000 to the bridge.

SIX thousand men are now grading the Texas Pacific railroad, and track-laying will begin as soon as the rise in the Red river enables the necessary supplies to be brought up.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have made an offer to the Ohio Iron Company at Zanesville, to take all the iron they can manufacture for a year, running day and night.

THE Jackson (Tenn.) *Plaindealer* says: "The recent vote of Columbia has settled the matter that the narrow gauge railroad from Memphis to the Tennessee river will go by Bolivar, Henderson and Jack's creek, and not by Jackson."

IT is stated that under the new management the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad will spend $1,000,000 to put the road in good condition, and as soon as the weather will permit, work will be commenced along the entire line.

THE last rail on the Dakota Southern railroad has been laid, completing it from Sioux City to Yankton. It is the intention of the company to extend the road in the direction of the Black Hills, and eventually to a connection with the Northern Pacific.

IN discussing the freight car companies the Massachusetts railroad commissioners truly say: "It would have been difficult to devise any system which would have afforded better opportunities than this for the defrauding of railroad corporations by their employes."

THERE are now in operation in Michigan 4,049 miles of railroad (not including double tracks), 939 miles of which were built in 1872. One thousand three hundred and seventy-nine miles are operated by the Michigan Central, 284 by the Lake Shore, and 421 by the Pennsylvania.

THE directors of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway have authorized the issue of $5,000,000 worth of mortgage bonds, to run thirty years and bear seven per cent. gold interest, and to be used to steel rail and additionally equip the road. The work is expected to last two or three years.

THE controlling interest of the Long Island road was sold on Monday, to a company of Massachusetts capitalists. It is stated that the Federal Government will soon sue the Erie Railway Company for over $100,000 in taxes on dividends and coupons which that company have not paid.

ARRANGEMENTS are being completed for the incorporation of an air line railroad railroad from Mendota, La Salle county, Illinois, to Richmond, McHenry county, passing through Corunton, Sycamore and Woodcock, and connecting at Richmond with a line already graded and paid for, to Milwaukee.

ARTICLES of association of the Ohio River and Chicago Railroad Company, a Terre Haute organization, were filed at Columbus, Ohio, on Monday last. The company proposes to construct a road from a point on the Ohio River opposite Owensboro, Kentucky, to a point on the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railroad, where it crosses White River. The length of the road will be one hundred and fifty miles. Capital stock $4,000,000.

THE stockholders of the New York, Boston and Northern Railroad have voted unanimously to consolidate their road and franchises with the Harlem Extension for the formation of a company to be known as the New York, Boston and Montreal Railway. A meeting was also held at the Harlem Extension company's office, No. 9 Nassau street, on Monday, at which it was unanimously voted by the stockholders to unite with the New York, Boston and Northern Railroad Company.

IT is rumored that a pool is now being formed, in which the Bank of California and the Union Pacific Railroads are the responsible parties, for the purchase of the Union Pacific Railroad in case the June interest on the bonds of the latter goes to protest, which event is regarded as highly possible in the present embarrassments and complications of the company. Under these circumstances the Trustees would be compelled to sell out under the first mortgage bonds, and it is believed that the entire Union Pacific road, together with its rolling stock, could be bought up for about fifteen million dollars.

THE President of the Union Pacific Railroad reports that the company have received subscriptions for 367,830 shares, having a par value of $36,783,000, of which $36,702,300 have been paid in. The entire cost of the road, including unadjusted balances, was $114,258,535, and its entire indebtedness is $75,894,512. During the year ended June 30, 1872, the earnings of the road from transportation of passengers and freight, and from miscellaneous sources, amounted to $7,962,170, or about twenty per cent. of the stock. The Central Pacific Road has $54,283,190 of stock paid in, out of $59,644,000 subscribed; and 9,373,765 was received from the transportation of passengers and freight. The indebtedness of the company is $80,900,132. The Government directors report that the condition of the road is excellent, and say that, with proper management, it can easily pay all the demands upon it, including the Government lien.

THE new consolidated trunk line, under the name of the New York, Boston and Montreal Railway, is 350 miles in length; extending from New York to Rutland, Vt., It was necessary for the company to build only 103½ miles of new read—52 miles from New York to Carmel, 33½ miles from Carmel to Hopewell, and 30 miles from Pine Plains to Chatham. The roads entering into this consolidation are the New York and Boston, the Putnam and Dutchess, the Dutchess and Columbia, the Pine Plains and Albany, and the Harlem Extension. The combination was made under the laws of New York, and the line to Rutland is now controlled by a corporate organization. At Rutland connection is made with the Rutland and Burlington Railroad to St. Albans, and at the latter point with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, and also with Montreal where it will meet the proposed Northern Pacific and Montreal Railroad to Duluth. Branches have been projected to many commanding points on the roads of Commodore Vanderbilt's system, and through connections to points hundreds of miles beyond that system east and west.

STATE NEWS.

PHOENIXVILLE wants to be made a city.

POTTSVILLE wants to be the State Capital.

THE peach promise for next year is very poor throughout our State.

Twelve veterans of the war of 1812 are still living in West Chester.

FINE iron ore has been found in Union township, Washington county.

A SON of Judge Agnew has been admitted to the legal profession in Beaver county.

THE printers of Lancaster have agreed to devote one hour's labor to the Greeley Fund for a monument.

THE merchants and manufacturers of Monongahela City are agitating the formation of a Board of Trade.

ALL the talk at McKeesport is about the projected new bridge. The stockholders want it low and the coal operators want it high.

THE Johnstown Council met in the new Town Hall last week for the first time. All the new building is now in use except the new lock-up.

THE Phœnixville copper works turned out one day last week between seven and eight thousand pounds of a superior quality of copper.

THE spotted fever prevails among children to an alarming extent in portions of Washington county. Many fatal cases have occurred.

THE debt of Reading is $902,472, an increase of $55,903 over the debt a year ago. This is about $25 to each man, woman and child in the place,

A COLONY of citizens of Lancaster is about to be established in Texas, the objective point being to raise sheep. Several lawyers are in the party.

AFTER soliciting the prayers of a Presbyterian church for his spiritual welfare, James Wogan, of Liverpool, York county, cut his wind pipe with a razor and died.

A LAD named William P. Kaiser committed suicide by hanging himself at Clearfield. He had run away from his home at Brookville, and remorse caused the deed.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Franklin, are placing Bibles in the hotels of that city for the accommodation of strangers stopping in the city. Upon the back of each book is printed a church directory, so that strangers can find at what hour each church holds its service.

A FRANKLIN property holder is to have all his store rooms fitted up for the drug business. On being asked the reason for such a strange proceeding, he said he thought the vote of Franklin would be against license, and consequently there would be a great demand for drug stores.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Nice Dishes Farmers Can Have.

The question, what shall we do for a change? is one which often vexes the housewife, and many times is not so easily answered, especially among a certain class of farmers (and a pretty large class, too,) who feel that they must make the products of their own farm furnish variety for the table. Among this class, apples are the "staand-by" for fruit, and in nine families out of ten they seldom, if ever, come to the table but in two ways, viz.: between two lard crusts, and stewed. I give a few recipes for preparing this esteemed fruit, says a correspondent of an agricultural paper, which, when once tried, will not, I think, be willingly abandoned. Take easy cooking, tart apples; pare, and with a narrow bladed knife remove the core; after they are all served in this way, place on a tin plate, the stem or blossom end down, and fill the hole, left by removing the core, with sugar; drop three or four drops of water (flavored with lemon, if you choose) on the sugar in each apple, and set in the oven and bake until done, which will be in about three-fourths of an hour, if your oven is right. Remove to an earthen plate as soon as done, which should be fifteen or twenty minutes before serving. These are excellent with meat dinners, or eaten alone with cream and sugar, they make a very nice dessert. Some persons consider sweet apples of little use in the kitchen, but when properly prepared I think they are nearly as good as peaches. Pare, quarter and core nice sweet apples, put them in an earthen or new tin dish and set in the steamer and steam until done, which can be told by trying with a fork. Serve, when cold, with cream and sugar. Do not forget to steam and can some before they are all gone, so that you can have them next spring when other fruit is scarce.

Raw or Cooked Potatoes for Cows.

The *Prairie Farmer*, in answer to the inquiry of a correspondent "are cooked or raw potatoes best for milch cows, at this season of the year," says:

Experiments tried some years ago with a single cow convinced us that cooked potatoes gave the largest yield of milk, and that they were also best for the cow, as was shown by her condition. Leaving aside the question of the relative value of raw and cooked potatoes as food for milch cows, and looking for a moment to the interest of their owner, we would suggest that it is not to his interest to feed marketable potatoes to cows. At the time of writing this one bushel of marketable potatoes will buy three bushels of corn in this market; and one bushel of very fine potatoes will buy four bushels of corn. When a peck of potatoes will produce one bushel of prime ears of three-fourths of a bushel of No. 1 corn, we would not feed them to cows. Some people think it sinful to burn corn for fuel, as they are doing "out West;" if it is, it is a seemingly greater sin to feed potatoes to stock during the present scarcity of them. A farmer who can feed potatoes to his cows this winter can afford to supply his own table with game, foreign fruits and champagne, and enjoy a Havana cigar after eating.

Growth of a Horse's Bones.

With respect to the growth of horses, as far as regards height, it generally discontinues between three and four years old. After three years old the limbs very seldom become longer, but the carcass increases in depth between the top of the withers and that portion of the chest immediately beneath it. Professor Furguson some years ago discovered that the measure of the forelimb of a three-year old colt or filly, from the centre of the elbow joint to the centre of the pastern joint, is the measure of that portion of the adult animal between the centre of the elbow joint and the top of the wither. Thus, if it is wanted to know what increased hight a three-year old will attain when he or she shall have reached maturity, it is only necessary to ascertain how much greater the distance is between the elbow joint and the top of the withers. The difference between these two measurements will nearly exactly indicate the maximum hight the animal will attain in the ordinary course of nature, on arriving at maturity. This rule has for some time been recognized in the cavalry of the English and Continental armies as almost infallible. Bones are continually though slowly changing their structure; but as to their length, the bones of horses generally discontinue their elongation at about between four and four and a half years old. With respect to the substance and structure, they are not quite developed until the animal is about five years old.

Stock Eating Wood.

One of our substantial subscribers, in a recent conversation, gave his experience in training neat stock, affected with the habit of eating wood, chewing bones, etc. His cattle were one spring affected this way. They became thin in flesh, refused to eat hay, and presented a sickly appearance. He had an impression that their food lacked the constituents for making bone, but his neighbors used bone meal without noticing any good result whatever. At last he put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barn yard, and threw out to them about a shovel full each day. After turning them out to pasture, he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground of the pasture. They ate it all up, and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh and looking much better than they had done for several years. He says this morbid appearance was unnoticed years ago, from the fact that the ground was ashy, from the burnings of the wood and land clearings. Latterly we give one quart of ashes mixed with the same quantity of salt, to twelve head of cattle, about once a week.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Carbolic Acid for Gapes.

W. B. Tegetmeier states that he has found no difficulty in curing gapes by the use of carbolic acid. He says:—"So potent are the fumes of this powerful remedy, and so destructive are they to parasitic life, that their inhalation for a few moments seem perfectly effectual in destroying the life of the worm. It is not even necessary to employ any special apparatus; a few drops of carbolic acid may be placed in a spoon and held over the flame of a candle until the vapor is seen to rise, when the head of the young chicken or pheasant (held in the other hand) may be placed in the vapor, which the animal is forced to inhale. Care must be taken not to carry on the process until the fowl as well as the worm are killed. I find after exposure to the fumes for a few seconds the bird may be regarded as cured, and be seen running about quite as well on the following day; if not, the treatment should be repeated. The medicinal carbolic acid is preferable to the tarry liquid used for disinfecting sewers and drains.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

Winter Feeding of Cows.

The most profitable feed for dairy cows is that which is cheapest. The object of the dairyman who makes butter and cheese is to produce the richest milk, and for this purpose he must be guided by the cost of the food in his vicinity. When corn is as low as at present, he will undoubtedly feed that grain in its natural state throughout the great corn producing districts, but where, through the cost of transportation, it acquires a value of forty cents and over, it will pay to grind, and as the price is still enhanced, recourse is had to cooking. Where bran can be obtained at reasonable rates, it is one of the best divisors of corn meal known. Three to four pounds of corn meal mixed with six to eight pounds of bran, is one of the best feeds that can be given to milch cows, and if this can be cooked with cut hay, its value will be increased about one-fifth.—*Western Rural.*

How the Roots of Plants Feed.

In the "Natural Laws of Husbandry," Liebig says that the opinion that the roots of plants extract their food immediately from those portions of the soil which are in direct contact with their absorbent surfaces, does not imply that potash, lime, or phosphate of lime, in an undissolved state, can penetrate their cells. But it is based upon the assumed fact, that the roots received their food from the thin layer of water which is in intimate contact with the earth and with the root surface, and not from remote layers of water. That between the root surface, the layer of water, and the earthly particles, a reciprocal action goes on, which does not take place between the water and the earthy particles alone.

Cure of Hens with Hard Crops.

A gentleman, writing to Moore's *Rural New Yorker*, gives the following cure of a hen with a hard crop: "Part the feathers on the breast; then take a razor and cut the crop about 1½ inches long, take out the hard substance; then take a little lard and grease the inside well, then put a little wet meal with a little lard in the crop; sew up the crop separately from the skin. The bird will not eat under two or three days. I have cured a number as stated above, and they are as well as they ever were, though it is a harsh remedy."

How to Destroy Canada Thistles.

Mr. Keyser, of Bucks county, Pa., writes to the *Germantown Telegraph* that he has found a sure way to destroy Canada thistles. He says: "Last spring I had a piece of ground that was overrun with thistles. I plowed it and sowed it with oats, and when the oats were about two inches high I sowed plaster on the thistles. The oats grew and ripened, and the thistles were destroyed."

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PERSONAL.

RUBINSTEIN is now in New Orleans.

PATTI, the singer, will be here next week.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS, the beautiful, is reading "As You Like it" in New York.

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON will be given a benefit at the Opera House on Friday evening.

PERE HYACINTHE has become a member of the French Evangelical Protestant community.

THOMAS CLAY, a grandson of "Harry of the West," took unto himself a bride recently at Lexington, Ky.

SENATOR TRUMBULL will resume the practice of law at the expiration of his term of office, March 3. He has been in the United States Senate since 1855.

THE King of Holland is a moral man, and has signed a decree depriving his oldest son of the right of succession to the throne, on account of his vicious and dissipated life.

DR. MCCOSH, of Princeton, believes that students should be compelled to attend recitations and chapel. This opinion, however, is not unanimous in the College of New Jersey.

LUCCA is accredited with this remark: "I never see so pad a plaiz as se Philamadelfy to gif one se sore troat." She had better try "se" Pittsburgh, and then she will get the "grip," sure.

LEWIS H. NOE, the youth who followed Henry Stanley, the discoverer of Dr. Livinstone, through Asia, is out in a lecture against him. Noe tells some terrible stories about his former comrade.

MISS JENNIE COLLINS, of Boston, proposes to start a cross between a hotel and a collage, where cooks may go through special courses, and all classes of domestics graduate in their several degrees.

MISS MARY GARVIN, of New York, the daughter of the late District Attorney of that city, who, as before recorded, set her dress on fire last week, while preparing for a party, did so by stepping upon a match which had been carelessly left upon the floor.

CONCERNING the statement that "George Eliot," the author of "Middlemarch," is coming to America, the Boston *Globe* is authorized by the lady herself to say that she has no intention of ever crossing the Atlantic. The report with reference to Tennyson's visit is also denied, on the authority of a late letter from Alfred himself to a Boston man.

MISS KITTY COOKE, daughter of H. D. Cooke, Governor of the territory of the District of Columbia, is not a debutante this winter. Miss Cooke is not only very young, but has no taste for society, preferring to spend her time in visiting the poor and doing good in the quietest, most unostentatious manner. Most any day Miss Cooke may be seen with basket in hand bent on some work of mercy.

THE city yesterday morning looked transformed, to those who walked its streets. During the night the snow and frost had been falling softly and steadily, and all the trees were robed in white, narrow ridges of feathery flakes clinging to all their branches. A touch brought down a light and noiseless shower. It was a scene seldom witnessed in the city. Often in the country, where the forests sometimes bow beneath the weight of snow, the cedars show wide gaps in their close foliage, and the stillness is every now and then broken by the rattling fall of heavy masses. This season of snow has been exceptional. We had a preliminary extended storm that reached from the Mississippi nearly to the Atlantic seaboard. Now, from all the West and North comes the news of a continued series of snow storms. The country from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Augusta, Maine, is covered, and that within a few days. Some of the scenes that have attended the storm out West are almost too terrible for belief.

CARBOLIC SOAP.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

John C. Baker and Co.'s Genuine Medicinal Cod Liver Oil is the greatest remedy of the age. Its virtue is proved daily, in arresting diseases of the throat and lungs, debility, scrofula &c. We have constant reports from patients, stating that it helps them immediately, when everything else has failed. The article prepared by us is not unpleasant in taste, and can be taken with ease by the most delicate. We are the only parties in this country making a special business of it. Be sure you get JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S Oil, 725 Market street, Philadelphia. Sold at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

Certificate of James Irvin.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best physicians without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 202 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.

Lung examinations daily.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.

79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles so soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the real and imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residences, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Grahame, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, B. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.
STRIPED NAINSOOKS,
BARRED NAINSOOKS,
Plain, Striped and Barred Jaconets, Piques, Swisses, Tarletanes, &c.
Great bargains in Men's Scarlet, Grey, Shetland, White, Orange and Blue
UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' Department
New Shawls,
New Scarfs,
New Color Silk Fichus,
Kid Gloves,
Lace and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Balmoral and Felt Skirts,
Underwear, Hosiery, &c., &c.
LACE CURTAINS,
MARSAILLES QUILTS,
Honey Comb Quilts,
A complete stock of
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
New Carpets, new styles,
Oil Cloths, Door Mats,
Druggets, Rugs, &c., &c.,
All at lowest prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Attractive Prices.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.
BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Silk Velvets, Black Silks,
STRIPED SILKS,
VERY CHEAP.
Mohairs, Mohairs,
Shawls, Shawls,
SCARFS, SCARFS,
Waterproof Cloths,
Table Linens,
Country Flannels,
AND
BLANKETS,
All at the lowest prices,
72 Market St.
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
NEW STOCK.
BOTTOM PRICES
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
239 AND 241
LIBERTY STREET.
Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN,
LADIES' CHEMISE.
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety.
SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.
Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply the very superior Powder so Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,
PITTSBURGH.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES,
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLUEG,
24 Wood street.

HENRY McCALLUM,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
CARPETS!
EVERY
GRADE
BODY BRUSSELS
$1.75 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.
NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
New Dress Goods,
New styles, at very low prices.
AT 25 CENTS, HEAVY
BLACK POPLINS,
Very

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

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TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
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Ira B. McVay & Co.,

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We offer for Sale at par and accrued Interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

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CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

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GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits subject to draft and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES

Government Securities,

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Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

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Entrance to Office, through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)

Bank Stocks,
Insurance Stock,
Bonds and Mortgages,

And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above.

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DAILY GAZETTE

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1873. }

It is surprising to hear, in ordinary conversations among business men and the people generally, the multitude of various views expressed upon the subject of money and the money market. Though it is an article everyday in our business arrangements, yet its nature is not generally comprehended. An air of mystery is thrown around it and the prevailing opinion seems to be that it differs so essentially from all other articles of merchandise that it must be treated in a peculiar manner, with special laws to govern the use and the traffic therein. In no direction is there so much error among the people as in the matter of usury. This error arises from the fact that people forget that money is an actual representative of property—is indeed property itself in an other form. It would seem absurd for the State to fix by legislative enactment what the legal price of wheat, corn or potatoes should be; and any attempt at such legislation would meet with force and decisive resistance from the people. Why then fix by law what the price of money shall be? Is there any difference between a thousand dollars invested in legal tender, or a thousand dollars invested in potatoes or real estate? If there is, we fail to see it. The property, whether in the shape of legal tenders, produce, goods, manufactures or real estate, is all alike an article of merchandise; and prices will be governed not by legislative enactment, but by the general law of supply and demand. Let money be treated as any other commodity; let our present unjust usury law be repealed; and the money market will soon find its proper level. We urge the repeal of our usury laws because we believe that then more money will be brought into the market—and consequently the supply being increased, rates must necessarily decrease. Our local money market still remains as before quoted, with not much change, unless of much greater ease. Prime paper can be placed at about 12 per cent., but lenders of money are distrustful of the future, and are acting with a very great deal of caution. It is to be hoped that rates will soon decrease; they must decrease, if our manufactories are to be continued successfully. Our manufacturers and business men cannot afford to carry on business and pay 12 to 15 per cent. per annum for money. It is important then that every possible influence should be brought to bear upon Congress to give us free banking, and thus by attracting new capital among us to create more money.

In the New York stock market the bulls were in the ascendant in the morning, but during the afternoon a reaction set in, and prices closed at a decline through the entire list. As indicated yesterday, this bull movement will probably be of short duration—lasting only until the cliques can unload their holdings at the present high prices.

Gold closed at 114 and steady, and the market still looks upward—though it is reported that one of the bull clique has sold out.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Closing.
Gold	114
U. S. Sixes—1881	117¼
" —coupons	119½
5-20—1862	115¾
" 1865	116
" 1865 new	116¾
" 1867	116¾
" 1868—coupons	114
10-40s	115¾
10-40s—coupons	115¾
Currency 6s	114½
New 5 per cents	104½
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	95½
Erie	9
H. R. & E.	40¾
C. C. & I. C.	53½
St. Paul	95½
Michigan Southern	97¾
Rock Island	113¾
Pacific Mail	72¾
Western Union Telegraph	83½
Ohio & Mississippi	48¾
Union Pacific	25½
Toledo & Wabash	33½

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1873. }

APPLES—The market continues quiet, and prices are without quotable change, ranging from $2@2.50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Is quoted at 50@55c per gallon for fair to good, 60 for choice.

BEESWAX—Sales at 35@36c per lb.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand especially for the best grades, but no change in prices—primes to choice roll, 25@28; medium to good 18@22. The arrivals seem to be increasing again, but there is no great accumulation of stocks as yet.

BEANS—In fair supply, but with a steady demand, prices are maintained, ranging from $2.50@2.75 per bushel, the outside for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged at 5@6 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; 17 to 17½ for round lots, free on cars, and 2 to 3c more in a jobbing way.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet, but an increased demand is confidently expected next month. Peaches, 3 lbs cans, $3.50@3.75 per dozen; Tomatoes, $2.25@2.37½; Winslow's Corn, $3.

CHEESE—Is quoted firm, but quiet and unchanged; standard brands of Goshen, 16s to 16c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, but prices are without quotable change. Peaches, 10@8. Apples, 5@6. Blackberries, 10@12.

DRESSED HOGS—Quotable at 6¼ for coarse heavy, and 5½ to 5¾ for light weights.

EGGS—The receipts continue light, and prices are still maintained; fresh, 30@32c limed 30@33.

FLOUR—We can report a steady local trade, and while the market is firm, there is no exchange in prices; spring wheat $5.25 @5.75—the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and 49 to $5.50 for winter wheat Flour—Rye Flour, 3c.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very scarce, and with a steady demand, prices are well sustained $1.80@1.85 for prime to choice red. Oats, also in limited supply on spot, and sales are reported by the car load of 49 to 50, according to quality. Shelled Corn is in fair demand, and the same will be quoted at 38@40c for spring, and $1 for fall, according to quality.

GROCERIES—The market is fairly active, but devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. Coffee is still reported firm but quiet, while sugars are steady but unchanged. New Orleans molasses in good demand at the recent advance.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13¼c; Granulated, 13¼c Powdered, 13¾c; A Coffee, 12¾c; B, 12½c; Ex. C, 12c; C, 11¾c; Yorto Rico, 10½@11c.

COFFEE—Common to fair, 20@22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25@26c; Roasted, in lb packages, 29c; loose, 28@29c; Java, 26@27c.

SPICES—Pepper, 25c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmegs, $1.25; Cloves, 35c; Ginger, 23.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¼@7¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 72@80c.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, though prices are nominally unchanged; $24@28 per ton, on track, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per 200 lbs.

HONEY—Is quoted at 30@35c per lb.

MILL FEED—Continues dull, and the market is overstocked, and prices are nominal; we quote bran at the latter being offered at $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

OIL—No. 1. Lard Oil is firmer but unchanged; 70c to the trade, and 75@80c by jobbing way.

PROVISIONS—Sales and prices, in consequence, are at maintained; $5@5 per lb.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.90@2.10.

POTATES—Continues dull but unchanged; sales in a jobbing way, at 80@85c per bushe.

PROVISIONS—Hams, sugar cured, 13½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c; Clear Sides, 8½c; Breakfast Bacon, 10½c; Dried Beef, 15c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tres, 9c; half bbls, 9½c; bbls, 9¾c. Pigs feet, half bbls, $4.00 in kegs, $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is quoted at $3.75 to the trade, and $4 in a jobbing way; Clover seed at $5¼ in first hands and $5½ in a small way. Flax seed is scarce, and the mills are taking all that offers at $1.55.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Hirhwines may be quoted at 93@94c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1873. }

CATTLE.

The market has been fairly active thus far, and the indications at this writing are that it will continue so during the balance of the week; the arrivals are quite moderate for the fall, owing no doubt to the snow storms and cold, rendering it hazardous to ship, and the general reports from the east, buyers are picking up all the cattle about as fast as they come in, and at the advance of 25@50c per hundred lbs, as compared with the close of last week. The New York shippers bought pretty lively yesterday and to-day, and when we left the yards there were but few cattle in the pens unsold; and we base our assertion that trade is likely to be good during the balance of the week, on the ground that the Yorkers are yet unsatisfied, while the Philadelphia people have bought sparingly thus far, owing it is not expected that the arrivals will be much, if any, larger during the latter than they were in the early part of the week. The drovers who came in 22 cars last evening for shipment to New York, and the same firm was in the yards to-day; Peter Klemen bought 10 cars for the same point, and he is still in the field, though Patterson & Co. purchases no interest here, hence, he is inclined to act with caution. Then there is a full delegation in attendance from Philadelphia, including among others, John McArdle, Roddy Maynes, James Aull, Wm. Smith, and others whose names we could not learn, and their attention there is an average number of country buyers.

The quality of the offerings thus far has been common, consisting mainly of the lower grades, hence, good cattle, in consequence, have sold more readily and relatively better prices. There was one drove, 6 car loads of extra southern Ohio steers, averaging 1,260 lbs, changed hands, we did not learn at exact price, but it was said to be about 7¾c—we are cognizant of a bid of 7.15, which was not accepted; this is a full half cent better than the same kind of cattle brought at this time last week. Then there was a sale of 4 cars of prime Tex as steers, averaging 1,400 lbs, which also indicates an advance; nor, furthermore, was the advance confined to the best grades, although, as a matter of course, they sold more readily because of the very limited supply of this kind. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS.

Prime to extra, 1,400@1,500, steers	7 15@7 40
Prime to good, 1,300@1,400, steers	6 75@7 25
Prime, 1,100@1,300, steers	6 25@6 50
Good, 900@1,100 steers	5 75@6 00
Thinnish heifers and steers	5 25@5 50
Common cows and stags	3 50@4 00

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light, not from any scarcity in the west, but for want of transportation; we are reliably informed that it is very difficult to obtain cars at Chicago, and the consequence is, 9 trains to keep prices down at that place, and in the other hand, to stimulate them at other points. At the present time, and it has been so for several days, hogs could be laid down in New York considerably cheaper from Chicago than from this market, but the York men are still buying here, because of the delay in obtaining cars at the former place; however, if Chicago is satisfied we have no reason to complain, for what it loses is our gain; and it is evident that the York buyers would not pay more for hogs than they would cost from Chicago, if it were not for the difficulty in obtaining transportation. How long this advance will be sustained is difficult to foretell, as all depends upon the arrivals, but we do not apprehend that there is much danger of a reaction this week. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS.

Prime Philadelphia hogs	5 10@5 15
Prime to extra Yorkers	4 75@4 90
Mixed rough stock	4 25@4 40

SHEEP.

The arrival up to this writing have been 11b-cars, and with unfavorable reports from the east, particularly from New York, trade is a little slow, as compared with this time last week, and prices, especially for common stock, are lower. Henry Erisman, one of the heaviest buyers, who sometimes buys as many sheep as all the rest of the buyers combined, reports a decline of 25c per cwt, and salesmen generally report the market as being slow and unsatisfactory. We have a few cars to put in reader an idea of the price: Three cars open wool, 110 lbs, at 6¾; 1 do do, 114 lbs, at 7¾; 1 do, 116 lbs, at 7¾; 2 do, 98 lbs, at 6½; 2 do, 95 lbs, 5¾; 1 car fine Merino, 100 lbs, at 5c; 1 do fine wool, 98 lbs, at 5¾. However, while the market is a little sluggish this week, operations generally done and anticipate any material or permanent decline, in consequence of the shearing time being near at hand, as well as the fact that the indications are favorable for a good wool market.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1873. }

Trade in both crude and refined continues very quiet, while in regard to prices there is little or no change. Crude is held at the same range at Parker, th ough $2.15 is no doubt nearer the market than either of the quotations. In refined the same remarks also applies to parties here. Several buyers have been forced off at a concession, but for all desirable lots full previous prices have to be obtained. Refined is quiet and unchanged, however, that choice light Wool, in good condition, is cheaper at a slight price than heavy lines of low prices. The latter, in fact, has always to be forced off, the shrinkage is so uncertain, and the prices required for low pulled and fleeces can scarcely be called a fair criterion of the market. The sales below indicate that manufacturers have turned their attention more particularly to pulled wools the past week, the sales of domestic and Mestiza amounting to near 400,000 lbs.

The failure of a manufacturer in Western New York, by which Philadelphia and New York houses suffer more or less, and several small failures in New England have had an unfavorable influence on the market, but the amount involved in these failures is quite small. When our manufacturers and dealers can stand up under heavy losses as they have had to meet on account of the fire in November last—with the failure of Insurance Companies and a tight money market—also to contend against—we think they have reason for congratulate themselves on the result.

Foreign wool has met with a fair demand, and we are steadily reducing our stocks of Cape, very little of this description expected for some months to come. A lot of 90,000 lbs, heavy and dingy Mestiza sold at 50c per lb, but our stock of this description is generally held at 60c, and one lot of 400,000 lbs, the well known Tatay clip, just received, could not be bought except at a considerable advance on this figure. Australia and New Zealand wools have been sold at full previous prices, with very little on the market, and our stock of Montevideo is also quite reduced. Carpet wools have been moreinquired for but there is a fair supply of this description on the market.

There has been some stoppage of machinery, but sufficient is still running to absorb all available supplies of wool for the next four or five months. Advices from abroad still indicate firm markets and high prices; and, although the unsatisfactory state of the market for goods, may prevent any material advance in prices, an unfavorable reaction is scarcely possible.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—The transactions include 10,000 lbs. Ohio X and delaine, at 67½@67½c; 20,000 lbs. Ohio X and XX at 66c; 10,000 lbs. Ohio X and above at 66c; 25,000 lbs. Ohio X at 67c; 10,000 Ohio and Michigan X at 66@66c; and 15,000 lbs. Ohio X at 66 per lb.

Michigan Fleece—The sales include 1,500 lbs. XX at 68c, and 2,000 lbs. X at 66c, per lb.

Western and New Hampshire Fleece—The sales include 6,000 lbs. New Hampshire at 66c; 13,000 lbs. Wisconsin at 66@69,000 lbs. fine Western at 67½c; 1,000 lbs. dingy Iowa at 60c; and 1,000 lbs. low fleece at 59@60c per lb.

English from Markets.

LONDON.—The Times says:—A large and influential meeting of the tin plate makers was held at the Kirk's Head Hotel, Newport, on Friday, Mr. Woodruff, of the Machen Works, Monmouthshire, in the chair. The leading firms of South Wales and Staffordshire were represented and the meeting was also attended by some of the largest buyers from Liverpool, &c. It was unanimously resolved that the price of best charcoal tin plates should be fixed for the current quarter at 42s per box I.C. at the shipping ports. The quotations fixed at the meeting are nominally 6s below those agreed upon three months ago, these being in reality from 5s6d per box above the price lately obtained. The price of ordinary coke plates was fixed at 36s per box at the shipping ports. The manufacturers have now decided to alter the former coarse by quoting the real, instead of the nominal, prices for plates. The quotations now fixed are, thererefore, the actual price at which tin plates will be sold.

WOLVERHAMPTON, Sth.—The iron trade is fast getting back into its recent abnormal condition. London merchants were present at the quarterly meeting this afternoon, buying singles freely at £16, an advance upon their previous purchases of 40s; plates were equally advanced. Bars were 20s higher; and Earl Dudley's pigs are quoted at £7, a rise upon most previous sales of 30s. Nevertheless a few makers would still accept old terms for limited quantities of finished irons. Best coal was advanced 2s. and 5s.—London News.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, January 29, 1873.

The arrangements of the syndicate for the negotiation of the five per cent. funded loan have so far progressed that books of subscription will be opened in Europe and America probably as early as Tuesday, February 4th, to remain open no longer than three or four days. The strength and influence of the parties who have the management of the negotiation render it more than likely that the same will be successfully completed within the time specified. It is therefore important for National Banks who are dependent upon United States bonds as a basis for circulation should take such preliminary action as will secure for them the bonds they require. The bonds will be issued at par and accrued interest in gold, or in even exchange for any issue of five-twenties, interest being adjusted to the date of exchange.

Money to-day was active and easy, ranging from 5@6 per cent. to 1-32, closing at 7. Sterling firm; 109¾ net. Gold quiet and steady; 113¾@114, closing at 113¾@114. Carrying rates 2@7 Clearings, $51,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $239,000. Governments opened quiet but closed steady and strong. The stock market was quiet and somewhat irregular. Some stocks opened strong and others weak. Atlantic and Pacific, C. C. and I. C., Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi and Northwestern preferred were the strongest, and Erie and New York Central the weakest stocks. In later dealings Atlantic and Pacific acted independently of the other shares; it ranged as follows: 38¾, 38¾, 37¾, 37¾, 37, 37¼; C. C. and I. C. ranged 40¾, 41¾, 40¾, 40¾, and was the strongest stock on the list; Northwestern preferred ranged 91, 91½; Lake Shore 95¾, 96, 95½; St. Paul 53¾, 53; Western Union 84½, 83¾; Ohios 48¾, 49¼, 48¾; Rock Island 113¾, 113¾, 113¾, and 113¾. The act of Congress confirming the grant of one hundred acres of land to this company became a law to-day without the approval of the President, the time allowed for vetoing having expired. Union Pacific ranged 25¾, 25¾, 25¼, and Hartford & Erie 8¾, 9¾. The general market at the close showed a recovery from the afternoon decline. Railroad bonds were quite active during the day and generally higher.

GOVERNMENTS.—C. S. coupons of '81, 119½; 5-20s '62, 115¾; do '64, 115¼; do '65, 115¾; new '65s, 115; '67, 116½; do '68, 116½; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 115¾; currency sixes, 115¼.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93; Tennessee old, 81¾; do new, 81¾; Virginia new, 50; do old, 47; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 31.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Quicksilver, 43½; Adams Express, 99; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85¾; American Merchants Union Express, 69½; United States Express, 77¾; Pacific Mail, 71¾; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 65¾; do preferred, 79¾; Harlem, 120; do preferred, 125; Northern Central, 109; Northwestern, 84; do preferred, 91; Rock Island, 113¾; St. Paul, 53; do preferred, 78¾; Wabash, 73¾; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 93; Chicago & Alton, 114¾; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 48¾; Columbus & Indiana Central, 90; Burlington & Quincy, 118; Lake Shore, 95½; Panama, 40½; Illinois Central, 102¾; Union Pacific, 125¾; Central Pacific, 101¾; Union, 85; Delaware & Lackswanna, 100¾; Ontario & Erie, 9.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Cotton firm; middling upland 21½c; sales of futures 22,100 bales as follows, January 20 3-16@20 5-16c; February 20¾@20 15-16c; March 20¾@20 11-16c; April 20 15-16@21c; May 21 5-16@21 7-16c; June 21¾c. Flour unchanged; receipts 5,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6.35@7.00; common to good $7.30@7.90; good to choice $8.00@8.50; extra Ohio $7.90@10.00; southern dull; yellow western $2.60. Whisky steady at 94c. Wheat: winter quiet; others dull; receipts 14,000 bushels; very choice No 2 Milwaukee $1.72, store $1.70; red western $2.00. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn firm; receipts 14,000 bushels; old western mixed afloat 66¼c; store 64@64½c. Oats unchanged; receipts 22,000 bushels. Hops quiet at 40@46c for 1872. Leather in fair request; Quincy 20½@28½c. Wool moderate request; domestic fleece 65c. Coffee firm; Rio 17@20c. Sugar active; fair to good refining 9@ 9¼c. Molasses firmer; New Orleans 70@75c. Rice steady; 8½c. Petroleum: crude 9c; refined 21c. Turpentine strong at 46c. Mess pork dull; $14.35. Beef dull; mess $9@11.50; extra $12@ 13.50; hams quiet; $30@32. Cut meats firm; hams 12@13c; shoulders 7@7½c. Middles quiet; short clear 7¾c; short rib 7¼c. Lard steady; western steam 8¼@8 5-16c; kettle 8¾c. Butter firm; western 16@20c. Cheese firm; 13@16c.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 29—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92 9-32¾. American securities: 5-20s '65, 93¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 92¼; new fives 91; Erie railway 52. Tallow 44s 9d.

PARIS, January 29.—Rentes 84 francs 85 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 28.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9¾@10d; Orleans 10¼@10¾d; sales 12,000 bales, American, 7,000 bales. Speculation and export 2,000 bales. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during November and December at 9 15-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 6d@12s 8d; white 13s 6d@13s. Corn 27s 9d@ 28s. Beef 87s 6d. Cheese 69s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 37s. Turpentine 49s.

ANTWERP, January 29.—Refined petroleum 45 francs.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, January 29.—Cattle: receipts today 2,061, making 269 cars; market 25c to active, but prices were strong; sales 1,200 head; disposed of; sales 219 Illinois steers, 1,120 to 1,331 lbs, at $5.62½@6.20; 47 Ohio steers, 1,020 to 1,429 lbs, at $5.30@7.30; 39 Indiana steers, 996 to 1,064 lbs, at $5@5.50; 37 Michigan steers, 930 to 1,130 lbs, at $4.75. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 5,600; market opened active, at ¼c decline on last week's closing rates; the only public sales were 340 Michigan sheep, 90 lbs, at $4.40@5.25; 40 Ohio sheep, 97 lbs, at $4.75; 43 Canada sheep, 120 lbs, at $6.62½; 133 Illinois sheep 99 lbs, at $9. Hogs: no receipts; 1 car load in pens, all of which will be shipped to-day, leaving the yards bare; prices nominal at $5.25@5.30.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; new spring $1.25@1.25¾; No. 3 do, $1.11¾@1.12; rejected 99¾c. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 39¾@39¾c; rejected 27¾@27¾c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 24¾c. Rye quiet and unchanged in every respect; No. 2, 68@68¾c. Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect; fall No. 2, 78@79c. Mess pork $13.90 cash. Lard 7¾c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged in every respect; shoulders 4c; short rib middles 6¾c. Green hams firm at 7c for 20 lbs.; 9c for 14 lbs. Smoked hogs in fair demand and market firm; heavy $4.85; light $4.85@5. Whisky held at 85c; no sales.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—Cotton firmer at 20¾c. Flour steady at $5.25@8.50. Wheat firmer at $1.74@1.76. Other grains unchanged. Groceries firmer and unchanged. Linseed oil firmer at 90@92c. Cheese; demand fair and market firmer at 15@16c. Mess pork nominal at $12.75@13.00. Lard firm; 7¾c. Bulk meats strong—shoulders 4¾c; clear sides 6¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 5¾c.; clear sides 7¾c. Green meats firm: offerings light; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; clear rib sides 7¾c; for heavy to light. Hogs strong at $4.50@4.65; principal sales at $4.50@4.55; receipts 4,300. Whisky steady at 88c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The extremely cold weather was adverse to an active trade to-day, but some of the cotton houses were well employed, making deliveries of prints, delaines and cotton goods. Utica wide bleached and brown sheetings are now up 2¼c per yard in first hands for all widths. Medium colored prints and shirting stripes are in good request from agents. Lancaster cambries are sold ahead for two months. Manchester delaines opened by jobbers in spring colors at 20c. Percales are fairly active in first hands. Kentucky jeans is in better request. Woolens moved slowly, and imported goods continued inactive.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 29.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; red western $1.85@2; amber $2.05@2.10. Corn in good demand; mixed western 61¾c. Oats active; mixed western 40@44c; white 45@46c. Rye firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork $14. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4¾@5c; rib sides 6¾@6¾c; clear sides 7¾@8c. Bacon 12¾@15c. Lard firm, at 8¾@8¾c. Western butter firmer; choice roll 25@27c; good 21@23c. Whisky quiet, at 94@95c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 29.—Cotton: demand fair and prices advanced; low middling 18¾c. Flour: demand good at $7.50@8.00. Wheat: demand good at $1.75@1.80. Corn steady with a moderate demand; 58c on orders in depot. Oats: demand good at 50c on orders in depot. Barley and rye; no sales. Corn meal $2.30. Provisions unchanged. Bulk meats: shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear sides 7¾c. Lard: kettle dried 8¼@8¾c. Hogs $4@4.35.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 29.—Cotton firm; demand moderate, low middling 18¾c. Flour and grain firm and unchanged. Provisions strong. Mess pork $13.00. Bacon: shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 7¼@7¾c; clear sides 8c. Bulk meats: shoulders 4¼@4½c; clear rib sides 6¾@6¾c; clear sides 6¾@6¾c. Lard firm; tierces 8¾c; keg 9@9¼c. Hams firm: sweet pickled 11½@12¾c; sugar cured 12¾@13c. Whisky firm; demand good at 88@89c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—Sugar in fair demand; inferior 5@6¾c; common 6¾@7¾c; fair to fully fair 8@9c; prime 9¼@9¾c. Molasses dull and nominal; common 45@55c; fair to choice 60@70c. Cotton active and firm; sales 8,500 bales; good ordinary 18¾c; low middling 19¼c; middling 20c; middling Orleans 20¾c; receipts 6,253; exports Liverpool 6,504; continent 3,083; coastwise 3,000; stock 190,982.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 29.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No 3 white Wabash $1.90; amber Michigan $1.80¾; No 2 red $1.76@1.77; No 3 do $1.62½. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; high mixed 38¾c; yellow 39¾c; no grade 36c. Oats dull and prices nominal. Clover Seed $5.30. Dressed hogs $5 for all weights.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—Flour very dull; superfine $4.50@5.50. Wheat dull; red $1.92@ 1.97; amber $2. Rye 87c. Corn dull; new yellow 55c; white 57@58c. Oats dull; white 47@ 52c for western. Barley 90c@$1. Provisions firmer. Mess pork $14. Hams—pickled 10¾@ 10¾c. Lard 8¾@8¾c. Petroleum—crude 14½c; refined 20¾@21c. Whisky 95c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.32; No. 2 do $1.25¾. Oats in demand light but holders firm; No. 2 27c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 38c. Rye dull and prices nominal; No. 1 70c. Barley: demand fair market and firm; fall No. 2 87c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 red winter $1.76; No 2 held at $1.76. Corn steady at 45@46c. Oats quiet; No 1 37c. Refined petroleum unchanged but held firmer; car lots 18¾@19c; trade lots 19¼@20c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 29.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm; good ordinary 18c; low middling 18c. Corn meal higher at $1.35. Corn: demand fair and prices advanced to 65@75c. Hay excited and prices advanced to $40. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged in every respect at 5¼@7@7¼c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; extra white $2.02@2.03; amber $1.75. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 42@42¼c. Oats: demand good at 37c. Clover seed $5.25. Hogs $4.85@5.00.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., January 29.—Wheat quiet; Corn dull, at 60c. Barley steady. Bay Quinte $1.06.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Wilson G & Co.o.	2	Shoenberger & Co.o	8
Nimick & Co.p.	2	Caughey & H.o	2
Caughey & H.m.	3	Pgh Bolt Co.o	1
Isabella Furnace.o	22	P F & Iron Co.o	2
Anderson & W.o	1		
Total			53

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. MESSER, Agent.

W. Smith & Sons.m.	4	Nimick & Co.m.	7
Graff B & Co.m	1		
Total			12

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

John Moorhead.m.	3	Dilworth P & Co.m.	3
J. W. Porter.m	3		
Total			11

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nimick & Co.m	3		
Total			3

Visible Supply of Grain.

The visible supply of Grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, frozen in on the New York canals, and in transit by rail, as per latest reports, compares with one year preceding as follows:

	Jan. 18, 1873.	Jan. 20, 1872.
Wheat, bush	8,767,310	10,966,122
Corn, bush	9,253,829	9,418,248
Oats, bush	4,596,062	6,658,343
Barley, bush	1,811,922	2,165,328

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car feed, 1 do flour, M Steel & Son; 1 do staves, C Albrich; 1 do do, H Cordier; 1 do feed, Huck & Co; 1 do do, J McGowan; 1 do shingles, A Patterson; 12 pails tobacco, R & J H Elton; 10 pkgs do, R & W Jenkinson; 15 bxs mdse, Mercer & R; 12 movers, H T Price & Son; 30 bgs corn, Lutz & W; 20 bales hops, Young & B; 39 do husks, J Snyder; 7 cases boots, T S Baird; 12 bls apples, W & J Carson; 12 do do, J S Marshall; 16 do do, W H Speaker; 10 do flour, W & J Barclay; 3 hhd tallow, W & H Walker.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Barrington & Co, 8 bbls. 30 do corn, Dorrington Bros; 10 do oats, S B Floyd; 60 do flour, T Jenkins; 11 do c seed, 1 bbl do, Hitchcock McC & Co; 199 sks oats, 65 bales hay, Thos McMichael; 1 car do, J H Floyd; 10 hhlsd, 1 c skim, Wm Phenes & Son; 100 bxs tobacco, Whitmore W L & Co; 30 do do, James, J Hardman & Son; 9 bbls apples, W Slater; 1 do do, E Moye & Co; 1 do do, 15 jg hides, J Cal ery & Son; 6 kgs lard, Lob & C.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. 6 bbls whisky, B Haworth; 50 bbls flour, Mosteter & S; 20 do apples, Vangorder & S; 100 do flour, Shomaker & Co; 100 do do, Watt L & Co; 40 sks do, T Jenkins; 40 bales hay, Evans & Swinehart; 40 do do, Emanenein & V; 50 do do, Dorrington & Co; 5 do rags, P P Mackey & Co; 5 bales do corn, Smith & J; 266 hgs oats, Scott & G; 190 do do, Jas Graham; 1 car shingles, Union P M; 1 do do, Wm Haworth & Co; 1 do mdse, Fleming, inspector of steamboats.

—Capt. John J. O'Connor has received his position as freight agent of the United States Mail Line at Louisville.

—Charles Jackson, clerk of the G. W. Cheek, died suddenly on board that steamer on the 23d, near Osceola, Ark.

—A European capitalist has built a steamboat ninety feet long and drawing only twelve inches of water, for one of the rivers in Brazil.

For Latest River News see First Page.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the Old Established Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Gonorrhœa, Semenal and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent health. Impotency, or sexual exhaustion and impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in mature years, and which produce some of the following effects, as confusion, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, dyspepsia, consumption, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual organs, are some of the terrible results to the victim for want of knowledge of the nature of his disease, and the consequences of neglect or improper treatment. Many of the victims of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as confusion, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, dyspepsia,

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

A Bill to Develop the Mining Resources of the Country—Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill—A Stubborn Witness to be Compelled to Testify—The Florida Contested Election Case Decided.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1873.

SENATE.

The Vice President, after the reading of the Journal, left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Anthony as President *pro tem.*

MILITARY CEMETERY IN MEXICO.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the preservation and care of the United States military cemetery near the City of Mexico.

DEVELOPING MINING RESOURCES.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported a bill to amend the act to promote and develop the mining resources of the United States.

INDIAN SCOUTS.

On motion of Mr. CORBETT, the Secretary of War was directed to inquire into the expediency of enlisting a company of Indian scouts to serve against the Modocs.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

came up. It was agreed that Mr. Cameron should move to take up the French Spoliation bill as soon as the Legislative Appropriation bill was disposed of. Mr. Edmunds' motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Sherman's amendment increasing salaries was adopted yesterday, was lost—yeas 14, nays 33.

Mr. SAWYER, on behalf of Mr. Morton, offered an amendment increasing the salaries of Deputy Commissioners of Internal Revenue to $4,000 per annum. Ruled out of order.

Mr. WINDOM moved to strike out the appropriation of $10,000 for temporary clerks in the Postoffice Department, arguing that such clerks would be no longer needed, now that the franking privilege was abolished. Agreed to.

Mr. WRIGHT offered an amendment further reducing the clerical force in the Postoffice Department.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

Mr. CONKLING favored the amendment as a legitimate consequence of the abolition of the franking privilege. He wished to show the people that the vote of Congress abolishing the franking privilege, so called, was not merely a graceful bow to the sentiment of the country, but a real step towards retrenchment and frugality in public expenditures.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of Mr. Morrill (Vt.) was adopted prohibiting the payment of any judgment of the Court of Claims except the claimants are proved to have never given aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Lost.

CIRCUIT COURT IN MISSOURI.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported with an amendment the House bill amendatory of the act of June 8th, 1872, providing for holding a Circuit Court in the western district of Missouri.

LOCATION FOR ARSENALS, ETC.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill authorizing the President to designate a board of three ordnance officers to examine and report to Congress the most suitable sites for the location of a large arsenal, a large construction and repair depot, powder depot and proving ground for heavy ordnance.

AMENDING THE MINING ACT.

A bill was reported by Mr. HAMLIN from the Mining Committee, which provides for amending the fifth section of the mining act of May 10, 1872, so that the time for the first annual expenditure on claims located prior to the passage of said act shall be extended to the 1st of December 1873.

The Senate went into the executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

The bill for the admission of Colorado was discussed. After an animated colloquy between the delegates from Utah and Montana, the bill was tabled—117 to 61.

THE FLORIDA ELECTION CONTEST.

The Committee on the Florida contested election case reported that Mr. Niblack, the contestant, is entitled to the seat. The report was agreed to, and Mr. Niblack sworn in.

A STUBBORN WITNESS.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.), Chairman of the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier Investigation, reported that a witness who had been called before that committee, Joseph B. Stewart, of Washington, had refused to answer certain questions as to the disposition made by him of a large amount of bonds which had been given him in 1864 and 1865 for arrangement pending the difficulties with other companies. Witness grounded his refusal on the principle of communications between counsel and client being privileged. The committee therefore asked for an order from the House for the warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to take in custody, wherever to be found, the body of Joseph B. Stewart, and the same in his custody to keep subject to the further order and direction of the House.

In a long discussion of the question, the position of the committee was sustained by its own members and by Messrs. Eldridge, Porter, Poland and others, and was controverted by Messrs. Maynard, Farnsworth and Bingham.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to amend the order so as to have Stewart brought before the House forthwith, to show cause why he should not be committed to answer for contempt.

Messrs. SHERMAN and WOOD (N. Y.) sustained the position of the Select Committee. The latter argued that it was not proper to interpose obstacles in the way of investigation. No witness should be allowed to shield himself under the pretext that he had confidential relations with outside parties. The House wanted to reach the truth outside parties, and he would favor all lawyers who had endeavored to throw around this investigation a certain degree of legal mystery, that he, a plain layman, protested against any effort to fall short of the whole truth, let it implicate whom it might or let the consequences fall on whom they might.

Mr. Bingham's amendment was agreed to—yeas 126 nays 67. The resolution as then amended was adopted, and the House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

The Kansas Senatorial Contest.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—Specials from Topeka, Ks., says a caucus of Pomeroy and anti-Pomeroy men was held there last night. The former are said to have had eighty members present who pledged themselves for Pomeroy, while the latter nominated John J. Ingalls, with a pledged strength of sixty-four votes. It requires sixty-seven votes to elect.

Dispatches say the contest will be close, with the indications in favor of Pomeroy.

TOPEKA, Ks., January 29.—The Legislature met in joint session at noon to vote for United States Senator. Long before the hour of assembling the galleries and standings of the hall were densely packed with people of both sexes, and standing room could not be obtained within hearing or even sight of the proceedings inside the hall.

John J. Ingalls, of Atchison, was nominated, as agreed upon by a caucus of sixty members, as the fittest man to oppose Pomeroy. Senator York then proceeded to detail three alleged interviews between himself and Pomeroy. He said these interviews were held in pursuance of a plan agreed upon by himself and other prominent opponents of Pomeroy. The first one was on Friday night last, at which several persons were present, and during which the matter of the Ross letter was discussed. The second one was private, and at the solicitation of Pomeroy, on Monday night. At this Pomeroy offered him (York) $8,000 for his vote, $2,000 cash, $6,000 on Tuesday, and the remainder on Thursday. York accepted the offer and took $2,000. On Tuesday afternoon he met Pomeroy again by agreement, and received from him the $6,000 promised. York then produced a roll of bank bills from his pocket. He said, "Here is $7,000 paid to me by Pomeroy, which I now cruise to place in the hands of the President of this Joint Convention."

At the conclusion of York's speech, a motion was made for a recess till five p. m., to give Pomeroy an opportunity to defend himself, which was defeated by a large majority, and a motion to proceed immediately to ballot for Senator was carried amid great excitement. Before the Senate roll was finished it was clearly evident that Ingalls would carry the great body of the Legislature, both Pomeroy and anti-Pomeroy. The vote of the Senate stood: Ingalls, 26; Lowe, 4; Harvey, 2 York, 1. The vote in the House stood: Ingalls, 89; Lowe, 3; Clark, 2; Robinson, 1; Kingman, 1; York, 1; Blank, 1.

Ingalls was declared elected, and the Joint Convention adjourned.

Immediately after adjournment a complaint was entered in court against Pomeroy on a charge of bribery, and he was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear on Friday.

This evening York was arrested on a charge of bribery, and appeared for examination, when the case was dismissed, and he was released. Pomeroy's friends say he denies York's charges *in toto*, and that he is preparing a statement regarding the matter for publication to-morrow.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Railway Accident.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—The caboose of the freight train on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad ran off the track yesterday at La Grange, Indiana, and killed Hiram Brockenman, a brakeman.

Insurance Company Reincorporated.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 29.—The Fireman's Fire Insurance Company, at the annual meeting yesterday evening, reincorporated under the civil code, and reduced its capital to three hundred thousand dollars. The impairment of the capital by the Boston fire, in which the losses were one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, rendered this course necessary to insure the continued success of the company's business here and east.

An Alleged Forger Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—Edmund Gay, *alias* George Wilson, a Canadian, was arrested last night, and taken to Quebec, charged with committing forgeries in that city, amounting to $15,000.

Rev. Adam Sedgwick.

LONDON, January 28.—Rev. Adam Sedgwick, the eminent English geologist, is dead. He was eighty-five years old.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Khivan Question.

The Differences Between Great Britain and Russia Increasing—Titled Personages Preparing to Visit the Vienna Exposition—Abolition of Slavery in Porto Rico—The Tichborne Claimant Admitted to Bail—The St. Albans Investigation—Alleged Internationalists Arrested in Paris—The Pope Threatening to Leave Rome—Important Meeting of Slave Owners in Hava a.

CUBA.

A BATTLE WITH SPANISH GUERILLAS.

HAVANA, January 29.—Official Spanish telegrams have been received, which state that the Spanish guerillas had two encounters with Tgeacio Agramonte. The Spanish loss was two officers and eight men killed, and thirty-seven wounded. The Cuban loss was thirty-seven killed. The number wounded is unknown. Jose Moretra, Agramonte's chief of cavalry, was killed.

MEETING OF SLAVE OWNERS.

A numerously attended meeting of slave owners and others was held this evening. Several speeches were made, in which very different views of the slavery question were taken and propositions in favor of its abolition advocated. The general idea, however, was to give the slaves their liberty, provided they will make contracts for a term of years, ranging from eight to twelve, at from one to five dollars a month, with conditions similar to those the Chinese assent to.

The meeting adjourned without definite action. One speaker advocated the making of a contract before the British, American or German consul; others, and they were planters, demanded indemnity of $500 for each slave liberated, the sum to be made payable out of the Treasury of the Island; while others again fixed the indemnity at $1,000 for each slave. A speaker objected to indemnity altogether, because he considered it unjust to tax the poorer classes to indemnify wealthy slave owners. Several planters hitherto considered unionists proudly declared they never gave expression to very liberal views, to the great astonishment of the audience.

Capt. General Caballas is in favor of the policy which may be considered the most beneficial to the country. He is acting in an impartial manner, waiting for the slave owners to take the initiative. His course is warmly applauded by the people. The slave owners' financial questions are now prominently before the public, and their solution at an early day is inevitable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PERSONAL.

LONDON, January 29.—The Prince of Wales, who is President of the British Commissioners, will probably assist at the opening of the Vienna exhibition. The Shah of Persia will also be present, as his visit to Europe is now placed beyond a doubt.

Emperor William will visit St. Petersburg about the end of May, and will proceed thence to Vienna, accompanied by the Czar.

Prince Nicholas Hospodard, of Montegno, is preparing to attend the Exhibition.

THE KHIVAN QUESTION.

It is rumored this morning that the differences between Great Britain and Russia on the Khivan question are increasing, and that the Governments of France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Denmark and Sweden are determined to support the British Government in its position.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT BAILED.

LONDON, January 29.—The Tichborne claimant entered into a recognizance in $2,000 to answer in the Court of Queen's Bench on a charge of contempt for his speech at Brighton.

CANADA.

ST. ALBANS INVESTIGATION.

MONTREAL, January 29.—Mr. Cline, the Commissioner representing England's interest in the claims investigation at Washington, has returned home with the depositions of Scheller, Crown Clerk, Carter, and the Queen's counsel, McLaughlin, with the Chief of Water Police, upon matters connected with the St. Albans raid. The testimony is completely at variance with the report that said scheme was concocted in Canada, and establishes the entire ignorance of the authorities respecting the designs of the raiders.

RESIGNED.

J. C. Chapais, Receiver General of the Dominion Government, has resigned.

SPAIN.

REPORT ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

MADRID, January 29.—The report of the committee on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was presented to the Lower House of the Cortes yesterday. The Government allows full discussion of the subject.

MUTINY AMONG THE MILITARY.

MADRID, January 29.—The disturbances among the artillery men at Tarragone have been renewed. The Government threatens to treat the malcontents with rigor.

PETITIONS FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Petitions to Congress for the abolition of slavery continue to come in from all parts of the kingdom.

FRANCE.

THIERS TO VISIT THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

PARIS, January 29.—The *Le Soir* says that Thiers will visit the Vienna Exposition after the payment of the fourth milliard of the war indemnity, in May, and will meet Bismarck there.

ALLEGED INTERNATIONALISTS ARRESTED.

PARIS, January 29.—A large force of police last night proceeded in detachments to Montmartre and quietly surrounded certain suspected quarters and arrested forty-two persons alleged to be members of the International Society. During the operations all persons passing to and fro on the streets occupied by the police were stopped.

ITALY.

THE POPE THREATENING TO LEAVE.

PARIS, January 29.—A special telegram from Rome to the *Liberte* newspaper says the Pope told M. Corcelles, the present representative of France at the Vatican, that he would leave Rome if the establishment of the head of religious orders was suppressed by the Italian Government.

UTAH.

New Mormon Settlement—Lecture on a Massacre—A Question of Jurisdiction—Memorial to Congress.

SALT LAKE, January 29.—The Mormon settlement under the auspices of Brigham Young is east of St. George, near the route of the thirty-fifth parallel railroad, and is said to promise natural advantages.

LECTURE ON A MASSACRE.

An ex-Mormon, named Wendell, lectures on the Mountain Meadow massacre to-morrow night.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Chief Justice McKeon to-day, on a *habeas corpus*, released a convict of the Probate Court, a Mormon, but held him in heavy bail to answer before the District Court. This, according to the decisions of Judge Hawley, is a question of jurisdiction.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

The memorial of the bar to Congress will be forwarded to-morrow. It is an exceedingly formidable document.

RAILROADS.

Selma, Rome & Dalton.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., January 23.—Judge Busted to-day appointed W. L. Lanier receiver of the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, on a bill filed to have the assets administered according to the priority of claims.

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 29.—Much interest was excited here over a report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company having sold back the Northern Pacific. Donahue, the builder, is now negotiating with Thomas Scott for the sale of the Southern Pacific.

Kentucky Capital Removal.

LOUISVILLE, January 28.—At a meeting of the Committee and Board of Trade and City Council this evening, on the subject of the proposed removal of the State capital from Frankfort to Louisville, a resolution was adopted pledging the city to give the State half a million dollars, and provide suitable buildings until others can be erected. The resolution will be presented in the City Council to-morrow night, and if ratified will be sent up to the Legislature by a committee.

The Collision with U. S. Officials in Georgia.

ATLANTA, January 29.—In the difficulty of the 25th inst. in Forsythe county, between a number of United States Deputy Marshals and citizens, charged with violating the revenue laws, several shots were exchanged. One citizen was killed and two Deputy Marshals wounded.

Frauds on the Government.

BOSTON, January 29.—Alleged frauds on the revenue have been discovered in the ostensible shipment of whisky from Boston to St. Pierre, but in reality landing it on the coast of Maine, from whence it was conveyed in boats to Portland. Several Boston parties are implicated.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

—Prince Lunalila has been elected King of Hawaiia.

—A difficulty has arisen in Chicago police circles by the removal of the superintendent by the mayor.

—A dispatch from Aden announces the arrival of Sir Bartle Frere at Zanzibar on the 12th instant.

—James Cape and Albert Johnson, the murderers of Rudolph, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, were, on Monday, sentenced, the former to the penitentiary for life, and the latter for twelve years.

Our readers of the Thirty-second and adjoining wards, will please bear in mind that the second of the course of lectures under the auspices of the M. E. Church; will be delivered in the Mt. Washington School Hall, on Friday evening, January 31st, by S. F. Scovel, D. D. Subject: "Foreign and American institutions compared." The recent tour of the lecturer among eastern empires, has rendered him eminently able to make the comparison, which we have no doubt will be exceedingly entertaining and highly instructive.

HOME NEWS.

Official.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Common Council will be held this Thursday afternoon.

CAPT. COOPER, Messenger.

Carpenters and Contractors.

There will be a meeting of the Master Builder Association, held at Turner Hall, Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, on Friday, January 31st, at 2 P. M. All the master builders of the two cities are requested to be present.

By order of the President.

Burglars Interrupted.

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, Lieut. Wochle, of the Allegheny police, while going his rounds, discovered two men standing near the door of a store kept by Mr. Georgy, on Ohio street, near Cedar avenue. Upon seeing the officer the two men disappeared down a dark alley, and the Lieutenant gave chase, but was unable to capture them. When he reached the door he found that they had taken out a pane of glass from the window, and had been interfering with the lock of the door, when their operations were interrupted.

A Suspicious Character.

Last evening Detective Cupples arrested a man who gave his name as George Scobia, as a suspicious character. The accused was in the city a few weeks ago, in a very destitute condition, and being without money walked to Baltimore. Yesterday he returned, having evidently been engaged in some very lucrative business during his absence. When he was arrested on the street last evening, a gold watch, a locket and forty-three dollars in money were found on his person. Two days ago he owned but one. taken possession of by the officers, in which were found a fine shawl, some gloves and a pair of bracelets. Scobia was placed in the lock-up and will probably have a hearing to-day.

Candlemas Day."

Next Tuesday the members of the Catholic Churches in this vicinity will celebrate the feast of purification or candlemas day.

The feast of the Purification is a commeration of the Blessed Virgin's appearance in the Temple with the accustomed offering of a pair of turtle doves. The feast of Candlemas dates back to the Anglo Saxon times, when it was celebrated with many candles. Candlemas is one of the half-yearly recognized festivals of the Church, and many farmers there regard this day with an anxious gaze.

"If Candlemas day be bright and fair
Winter will have another flight,
But if Candlemas day be cloudy and rain,"
Winter is gone and will not come again."

BETWEEN THE CARS.

A Brakeman Killed on the West Penn Railroad.

Coroner West last night held an inquest on the body of Simpson Hill, aged twenty-two years, employed as a brakeman on the West Penn Railroad, who was killed at Sharpsburg borough, about half past five o'clock last evening. The deceased was coupling coal cars to be weighed, when he slipped and fell between the bumpers, being crushed so that he died in a few moments after. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. His parents reside at Natrona, on the West Penn Road. He was considered as a careful and steady young man.

"THAT UNFAIR TRANSACTION."

Hearing Yesterday Before Alderman McMasters—The Defendant Held in $10,000 Bail.

Yesterday morning the false pretense case of Mr. John Wilson against Mr. T. L. Birch, previously mentioned, came up before Alderman McMasters for a preliminary hearing. The prosecution had engaged N. P. Fetterman, Esq., as their legal advisor and Messrs. Duff and Robt. M. Gibson were there for the defendant. Mr. Wilson alleges that Mr. Birch treated him unfairly in a business transaction, giving deeds for property to the value of eighteen thousand dollars near Chagrin River and never received it.

After the prosecution had presented their evidence the defendant waived a further hearing and gave bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance at the March term of Court.

THE BURGLARY BUSINESS.

The Hearings in Two Cases—The Defendants Held for Court.

Yesterday afternoon the four young men, Robert Gillmore, Joseph Phillips, Joseph McKee and John Hall, who were arrested on the 11th inst., at the house of George McCartney, on Penn avenue, had a hearing before Mayor Blackmore, on charge of burglary. The prisoners were arrested on the same morning of the burglary of the furnishing store of Messrs. Grier & Dickson, at 434 Penn avenue, and an information had been made against them charging them with committing the crime. Yesterday Mr. Evans made an information against Gillmore, in whose possession some of Mr. Evans' stolen goods were found, as mentioned yesterday.

The case of Mr. Evans against Gillmore was first heard, Mr. Wm. Reardon appearing for the defence. After hearing the testimony, His Honor held the defendant for Court in the sum of two thousand dollars. The case against the four men Mr. Wm. Reardon appeared for the defendants and Mr. W. C. Moreland for the prosecution. Detectives Cupples, Scott and Long, who made the arrests, testified to finding the four young men together at McCartney's hotel, and identified some mutilated scrip, some handkerchiefs, and other articles which were taken from the prisoners. The Mayor decided to hold the prisoners in the sum of two thousand dollars each for court. The men being unable to procure the required bail were taken back to jail to await a trial by court.

THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Joseph Walthour administrator of George Walthour and Maria Faar is still on trial in this Court.

Trial List for To-day.

135. Martin Connolly vs. J. T. Wray & Bro.
136. Dillinger & Stevenson vs. A. A. Milligan.
137. John M. Ewing vs. Dr. A. R. Thompson.
141. Andrew Gibson vs. Fedalion, Street and Pleasant Valley Railroad Co.
85. Gottleib Fechterman vs. Michael Ochner.
98. Agnes Wallace vs. Herman Handel.
116. Catherine Walth vs. German Savings Bank of Allegheny.
99. Blackburn & Son vs. Matthew West Jr.

COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

The case of Jacob Dietz vs. Michael Berger and Maud Berger, reported yesterday, is still on trial before Judge Collier.

The case of George Reiter et. al., for use, vs. J. L. L. Gill, Sr., and J. L. Gill, Jr., partners trading as J. L. Gill & Son, was taken up this morning and is on trial before Judge Sterrett. This is an action on a book account to recover for a lot of steel springs alleged to have been sold to defendant.

In the case of Max Shamburg vs. Frederick Schwartz, which was an action brought to recover for professional services as a barker in securing a loan. A verdict was rendered for defendant.

On trial; the case of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Company for use of Byers and Company vs. William Dilworth and John Byers. This is an action brought to recover for a tank of oil, alleged to have been sold to defendant.

Trial List for To-day.

209. Goehring vs. Bates.
19. Brown, et al. vs. Hatch, et. al.
20. Same vs. same.
50. Wallace & Henderson vs. Thomas & Bro.
205. Euler vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
79. Cleis vs. Smith, Admx.
86. Woolfolk vs. Miller, et al.
87. Hiles et al. vs. P. C. & St. L. R. R. Co.'s
89. Birch & Dannells vs. Lacy, et al.
91. Guthrie & Sill vs. Pert.
219. Hanna, Jr. vs. Burk & Burnes.
16. Ocean National Bank vs. Blount.
193. Fisher Bros. vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
47. Union Iron Mills vs. Dickson.
81. Owens vs. Little & Co.

"TWELVE DEGREES BELOW."

The Recent Cold Snap—Pleasures and Mishaps of Sleighing—Lively Times—A Few Words of Good Advice.

If an Esquimaux had come to Pittsburgh yesterday he would have exclaimed in his native tongue, "Beautiful!" The weather this week has been out of gear; apparently the weather clerk and old "Prob" have had a falling out. It snowed all the week up to yesterday, and then to spite us poor mortals it turned bitter cold. To make trouble is Jack Frost's great delight. He likes to put out the gas, burst our water pipes and raise cain with us generally. Though with all its unpleasantness the week has had its pleasures. Sleighing parties were plenty, and fair lads with handsome lassies pranced their gay coursers over the shining snow. The storm has been the means of drawing out our young poets, but for the information and caution of some of our contributors who wish for fame, but do not want their names handed down to posterity as martyrs, we advise them in all kindness never again to attempt upon us a poem on "snow" or beautiful "snow," as we now have the remains in a snuff box of two or three valorous youths who insisted upon us receiving their productions.

Sleigh-rides have their misfortunes as well as their enjoyments. A great many companies of young folks could be seen walking into town, one carrying a buffalo robe, another a blanket, and another, a perhaps forlorn looking young man, leading a dejected looking horse or horses. The report comes from Allegheny that a dead horse and remnants of a sleigh with fragments of harness were found corner of Washington Avenue and Taggart street, Second Ward. The lamp-post was broken as if there had been a collision in the vicinity. This sad tale will never be unfolded. On Center street also, a horse gally caparisoned with a string of bells meandered slowly along. Part of a harness and a piece of what once might have been a sleigh were also with him. The horse looked lonesome, so he was taken to Bepler's stable to ruminate over the ruin he had wrought. His owner, however, appeared and claimed his property. Another horse was also found running on Ohio street with part of a sleigh; he was taken to the Mayor's office.

Penn street had its misfortunes also; chips can be picked up anywhere between here and Mount Breeze that can be easily recognized as once having been legitimate portions of a sleigh. Sleighing is nice enjoyment, but this cold weather it is decidedly more pleasant to stay within the precincts of your home and enjoy the happy comforts of the fireside, than to start out while the thermometer shows twelve degrees below zero, and try to extract pleasure from such exercises.

List of Letters Held for Postage.—J. F. Dick & Co., Greensburg, Pa., 3; Albertine Fenger, North Attleboro, Massachusetts, 3; W. H. H. Gains, Arcada, Tennessee, 3; Miss Hawthorne, Melbourne, Australia, 4; Miss Lina Starch, Plymouth, Massachusetts, 3; Karl Philip Kramer, Chippewa, La., 3.

"HE WAS THERE."

A Much Interviewed Solon—Mr. McCarthy Getting Shy—What He Knows of the "Dark Lantern" Convention.

When in the course of human events an individual becomes the subject of daily interviewing from ubiquitous knights of the quill—to say nothing of myriads of constituents—it is but natural that the unfortunate victim should become just a little restive and refuse to be comforted until beyond the ken of the inquisitors. It was not a matter of surprise, therefore, to one of the members of the city press, who had wandered into the City's Clerk's office, to find that Mr. McCarthy the indefatigable and irrepressible, had sought the solitude of that sequestered retreat, evidently for the double purpose of securing the necessary quiet for uninterrupted meditation, and securing fresh supplies of facts and figures to delight his friends and discomfit his enemies when next they meet amid the fraternal interchanges of the Council Chamber. It was a thousand pities under such felicitous circumstances to disturb his repose, but the inexorable demands upon a journalist make no allowance for sentiment; and just at that instant the journalist felt it was imperative that the public should have more light on a subject which none understand so well as "the gentleman from the Eleventh ward"—the matter of Equalization. Then the Father of Equalization was first made aware of the presence of an inquirer and started from delightful reveries by the inquiry "Where are we now on Equalization."

Quickly the individual addressed removed his brogans from their exalted position above the desk, with one hand reached for his hat, and crushed a newspaper with the other, as he turned, not fiercely, but sadly upon the interrogator to remark, "No, sir! No, you don't. I don't talk to newspaper men now."

Jour.—Bless us, my gentle friend, why is this thusly?

Mr. McC.—No, sir; I don't talk to anybody now. Why just yesterday a man asked me a few questions. I didn't know he was a newspaper man, but I found out all I said, and more, too, the next day in a newspaper.

And as he thus wildly conversed, the journalist perceived that his objective point was the door and then away, and the opportunity gone.

Jour.—Well, we'll not talk; but the people would like to know something about that "Dark Lantern" Convention that was referred to in Council the other day. Do you know anything about it?

Mr. McC. (with emphasis)—*Yes sir.* I know all about it, I was there. I was the getter up.

Jour.—Was it a caucus to rush equalization through before the South Side came in?

Mr. McC.—Not at all. Not in the least. Nothing of the kind mentioned. I never heard a syllable about it.

Jour.—What was the object then?

Mr. McC.—Simply to look over the first draft and see if it embraced the general idea.

Jour.—There was no combination then.

Mr. McC.—Not at all. The only point really discussed was that in regard to the Revisors. I wasn't in favor of having one for each ward.

Jour.—Why not have that done?

Mr. McC.—Why you see there were some who favored it, and as we needed their votes, we had to compromise and take the best we could. The idea is all right if the details of the bill are properly carried out.

Jour.—Then you think they are not perfect.

Mr. McC.—Well, hardly. I'm in favor of some amendments to lessen the details. They will yet be made.

Jour.—Why didn't you amend at the time?

Mr. McC.—We couldn't. We had to fight in line. If there had been a break we might have lost all.

Jour.—Will you advocate the changes you like, soon?

Mr. M'C.—It must have a fair trial first and then we can tell what it needs to make it perfect. I'm watching it, and—

What the conclusion might have been, an anxious public will possibly never know, as the interrogated gentleman suddenly remembered his determination not to talk to a newspaper man" and with his explanation he turned his broad shoulders, and his coat tails fluttering in the winter winds that played around the doorway, hastily passed out of sight.

RUSHING IT THROUGH.

The Proposed New Judicial District—The Bill for its Creation in the Senate—Strange Misapprehension of Facts.

Reference has been made hitherto, on several occasions, to the proposition which is now before Congress, to make a new United States Judicial District from fourteen counties now forming a part of the Western District of the State. The proposition in Congress emanated from "the gentleman from Luzerne," Mr. Shoemaker, who has displayed as much haste as activity in pushing forward the scheme, and has it in such a forward condition before the House that it will be easy to perfect the plan. The matter was debated in the House the other day, when the bill creating the District was offered at a time when our representative, Gen. Negley, was out, and its immediate passage was strongly urged. From the notes of the debate, consigned to respectable obscurity in that repository of Congressional wit and wisdom, the *Globe*, it would appear as though some of its friends were labouring either under a misapprehension of facts, or lacked the ability to present facts when they were damaging to their case. It was alleged for instance, that no Pennsylvania representative was opposed to the bill, which is simply untrue—or else Gen. Negley is not a representative of Pennsylvania. He has been active in his hostility to the bill, and when the question was taken on the bill there was a pretty sure indication that the friends of the measure were afraid to have it ventilated.

Then it was asserted that the health of His Honor, Judge McCandless, was so impaired that he was unable to hold the Court long enough to keep pace with the business; and, further, that the business was increasing; all of which also is false. The business of the district is decreasing to such an extent that the Federal Courts less than last year will be required. With the repeal of the bankruptcy act much of the business of the Court has been cut off, and there is now really not more than enough to keep one Court of proper activity engaged. The tender solicitude also expressed for the health of His Honor, Judge McCandless, would be touching and worthy of praise, if it were not for the fact that His Honor has seldom in later years, been in better physical condition, and further, as the records of the Court show that no one has ever been materially injured by the "laws delays" in his Court—for the expression of sympathy does not seem like tenderness recklessly squandered.

The friends of the measure further wail that some of the litigants in the eastern end of the present district have to travel three and one hundred miles to get to Pittsburgh to have their cases tried. The gentleman who made that statement is certainly lamentably ignorant or lamentably unveracious. For it is a fact that *ought to be known* by every one who cares to form any reference to this matter, that two terms of Court are held at Williamsport, in the eastern end of the district; and that these terms accommodate not only the litigants in all the counties out of which it is proposed to construct the new district, but also the litigants from seven other counties. And then it might also be as well to remember in this connection that nearly three-fourths of the business transacted in the district comes from Allegheny and the adjoining counties—a fact that ought to indicate that a new district is not a very pressing necessity, even if one or two litigants had to travel a couple of hundred miles.

The above is a separate statement in the House furnishes other interesting excerpts, illustrative of the vivid imagination of those who do not care to consider the facts. And we will endeavor for our readers' advantage, which is to correct the misapprehension which seems to exist in relation to this matter, and to call the attention of the members of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate—before whom the bill now is—to some *facts* in the case which are worthy of their consideration. This bill ought to have the most careful and exhaustive consideration, for by it, if it becomes a law, an office will be established that can never be abolished—a sinecure that no locations will reached.

A BOLD OPERATION.

A Safe Robbed of Two Hundred Dollars Last Evening.

Last evening one of the boldest robberies was committed on Fifth Avenue that has occurred in this vicinity for some time. About six o'clock, Mr. Hess, of Gildenfeny & Hess, booksellers at No. 45 Fifth avenue, had gone to supper, leaving his clerk alone in the store. While the latter was waiting on a customer towards the front part of the store, a man entered and deliberately walking to the safe, which was sitting in the back part of the room, he opened it and taking out a pocket book containing about two hundred dollars, he as deliberately walked out. The operation was not noticed by the clerk whose back was turned towards the thief, and first intimation he had of the affair was when his customer, a train boy, who was purchasing his papers, informed him of it. The clerk stepped out on the street, and "spotting" the thief, he followed him down Wood street to Diamond alley. Here the clerk caught up with him and called for assistance. The thief ran across Smithfield street and continued up the Diamond and succeeded in making his escape. The bold operation is described by the clerk as a man of medium height, and wearing a light overcoat, a black comfort, and a high hat and heavy black mustache. It might very naturally be supposed that the thief had an accomplice, as the only person in the store beside the clerk was the customer, who is well known. No arrests have been made, and there is so far not the slightest clue to the bold affair.

Rural Beauties and City Belles.

Country girls are not a whit behind their metropolitan sisters in the natural element of loveliness, but it must be conceded that the city belles best understand the art of preserving and heightening their personal beauty. The most perfect features lose half their attractions unless the complexion is properly cared for, and if the pretty girls of the rural districts wish to compete with the "Fair stars" of the fashionable world in refined attractions, they must pay due attention to this important point. They ought to know, for the fact is notorious, that HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM imparts to the skin a delicate, pearly appearance, unpruducible by any other preparation under the sun. No matter how the cuticle may have been roughened by exposure or discolored by the sun, the Balm will render it soft and pliable, and remove every blemish.

T-TH-S &S.

Capitalists, Especially Lumbermen,

will find a very fine chance for profitable investment in the offer for sale (which they will find in another column) of the large iron-clad Saw Mill of Wm. McClintock, Jr., & Co. The present owners have been, and are now, doing a most profitable business, and are willing to sell only on account of the continued ill health of Mr. McClintock, the senior partner, who is spending the winter recruiting in California. The mill is in the best possible location, being able by its position to command the trade of East Liberty and Lawrenceville, as well as compete on even terms for that of Allegheny city.

This is the best and most substantially built Saw Mill in Allegheny county. tf

The wonders of the "art millinery" can be fully appreciated by a visit to that palace of millinery and trimming goods, Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman, No. 76 Market street.

BREVITIES.

....Much cold.

....Heavy business in Hot Scotch yesterday.

....Sleigh remains are plenty in this vicinity just now.

....A good many men stopped in "to see a man" yesterday.

....The gas on the Hand street bridge was frozen out last night.

....Manager Aims gave a free show to the striking job printers yesterday.

....The thermometer at six o'clock yesterday morning showed twelve degrees below zero.

....A special meeting of Common Council will be held this afternoon at two o'clock to take action on the City Solicitorship question.

....A load of hay was upset on Tuesday evening on Penn avenue, Twenty-ninth street, by one of the wheels catching in the car track, while turning.

....Yesterday morning, on motion of H. W. Weir, Esq., the Hon. Wm. McClelland, of Lawrence county, was admitted to practice in the United States District Court.

....A freight train on the West Penn road was thrown from the track at Livermore by a broken rail about six o'clock yesterday morning. Several cars were demolished but no one was injured.

....The large new warehouse on Liberty street, to which Messrs. R. & W. Jenkinson, are removing their extensive tobacco and cigar business is No. 287, not No. 28, as our type made us say in yesterdays' GAZETTE.

....Yesterday morning another invoice of jewelry was found in the possession of Burdell and Stark, the burglars who were brought from Buffalo by Chief Irwin and Detective Cupples. Some of the articles are those stolen from Mr. Barton.

....The Committee on Wharves and Landings of Allegheny Councils met last evening and decided to recommend to Councils that they have the channel of the Allegheny river, opposite the "Point," dredged. The committee also decided upon the appropriations they would ask for for this year.

....Yesterday morning the job printers now on a strike took the preliminary steps toward organizing a co-operative job printing office in this city. Committees were appointed, and an announcement was made that a building could be secured on reasonable terms in which to carry on the business.

....Up in Erie county over one hundred discontented husbands and wives have been of the opinion during the past year that "life has no wretchedness equal to an ill-assorted marriage—it is the sepulcher of the heart, haunted by the ghosts of the loves that are gone forever" and have consequently applied for divorce.

....There is now pending in the Legislature a bill providing for the removal and re-locating of the Eastern Penitentiary. While this question is being debated upon it might be well to take into consideration the propriety of selling our penitentiary and purchasing a more desirable site for the purpose. The building is a part of the Allegheny city park and its locality is by no means suitable.

....You have to tell people where you live. Some men think that advertising will not pay them because they are established and known. If they will put themselves on a corner of a street where the people are passing for an hour, they will be able to determine how few know them. It is vanity to think that we are known by everybody. If you will look around you, you should find that half the people didn't know us or where we live or what we do, till we tell them.

....There are now in circulation two sets of counterfeit five dollar United States notes. The first of these are greenbacks is poorly engraved on tolerably good paper, and purports to be No. 9 812. The statue of "America," on the left hand side of the note, is faintly and badly executed, as is also the medallion portrait in the lower right hand corner. The line engraving on the back is indistinct, and the curved lines weak and wavering. The second counterfeit is badly printed on wretched paper, is numbered 31,720, and the engraving is exceedingly coarse and scratchy.

....An adjourned meeting of the National Reform Auxiliary Association of colored citizens was held on Tuesday evening, in Baptist Hall, Park Way, Allegheny. The meeting was unusually interesting. Brief addresses were made by the Chairman, Rev. J. W. Terry, Lewis Johnson, Prof. S. A. Neal, Rev. C. H. Thomas and E. G. Elsey. Rev.